

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,156

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Rain. Temp. 66-83 (19-23). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-74 (16-23). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 64-82 (18-23). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-74 (16-23). CHANNING: Light rain. Temp. 61-74 (16-23). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 61-74 (16-23). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-74 (16-23).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Algeria	65 F.	Lebanon	70 F.
Argentina	65 F.	Luxembourg	64 F.
Australia	65 F.	Morocco	64 F.
Belgium	65 F.	Netherlands	64 F.
Canada	65 F.	Nigeria	64 F.
Denmark	65 F.	Portugal	64 F.
France	65 F.	Romania	64 F.
Germany	65 F.	Spain	64 F.
Greece	65 F.	Sweden	64 F.
Great Britain	65 F.	Switzerland	64 F.
India	65 F.	Turkey	64 F.
Indonesia	65 F.	U.S. Military (Paris)	64 F.
Iran	65 F.	Yugoslavia	64 F.
Italy	65 F.		
Japan	65 F.		
South Korea	65 F.		
Taiwan	65 F.		
Thailand	65 F.		
U.S.A.	65 F.		



Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid (right), Defense Minister of the United Arab Emirates, talking to newsmen at the Dubai airport after unsuccessful negotiations with hijackers.

Hijacked Jumbo Goes to Damascus With Its Hostages

DUBAI, July 23 (AP).—The hijacked Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 took off at 2007 GMT Monday for Damascus, Syria, after a 17-hour ordeal on the ground at Dubai.

Then a bizarre odyssey began. The plane first headed west and then south, including a stop at Bahrain and Abu Dhabi, and later at Kuwait and Basra, Iraq—closed down operations. After the plane had turned north, it went on to Baghdad, but the airport there refused it permission to land. The plane later was reported to have crossed Lebanon, where Beirut Airport barred a landing. Shortly afterward officials at Damascus Airport said the 747 landed at the Syrian capital.

Just before the takeoff, the hijackers released two passengers, an elderly Japanese couple. The plane was carrying 10 crew members and 100 passengers.

U.S. Airliner Crashes Off Tahiti; 78 Die

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 23 (AP).—A Pan American Boeing-707 plunged into the ocean seconds after taking off from Papeete for Los Angeles last night with 69 passengers and 10 crew members.

There was apparently only one survivor, a slightly injured Canadian.

There was no immediate indication why the aircraft pitched into the sea just off the entrance to Papeete harbor in water about 1,000 feet deep.

A Pan American spokesman said the crew had not radioed any indication of trouble in the 90 seconds between takeoff and crash.

The aircraft had requested emergency landing procedures on arrival at Papeete from Auckland, New Zealand, because of a broken windshield. Changing the windshield had delayed its departure.

Pan American officials in New York said there had been a "minor crack in the laminated glass" of the windshield but it was not enough to ground the plane.

AP reported, but Pan American officials in Paris told newsmen that the windshield shattered during the takeoff and the pilot had to abort an emergency landing.

Similar reports came from New Zealand.

An eyewitness said: "As soon as the plane took off, it turned to the left. I thought the pilot wanted to avoid the fuel tanks going over the edge of the runway, or something like that."

Then it continued to go down, before it crashed into the sea, saw a red flare.

A stewardess found alive in the wreckage was rescued by a boat. The plane's cabin was empty. The wreckage of the plane's black box might show why the accident occurred.

Constitutional Crisis Seen

Nixon Refuses to Yield Tapes; Senators, Cox Issue Subpoenas

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—President Nixon today rejected requests to supply tape recordings of his personal conversations about the Watergate scandal. Within hours, the President was served with three subpoenas, two from the Senate Watergate committee and one from Archibald Cox, the special prosecutor in the case.



Archibald Cox

The White House said that the two subpoenas from the committee were accepted in behalf of the President by acting presidential counsel Leonard Garment, and that the Cox subpoena was accepted by special White House counsel J. Fred Buzhardt. All three documents named Mr. Nixon and are answerable by him tomorrow. The substance of the prosecutor's subpoena is not expected to be made known until it is filed in U.S. District Court tomorrow.

"The White House counsel will examine the subpoenas," a spokesman said. "Whatever is done will be in the context of the letters issued today."

The reference apparently was to Mr. Nixon's letters declining to turn over the tapes. The President said he intends to hold the tapes "under my sole personal control" in adhering to the separation-of-powers doctrine.

This sets the stage for a clear constitutional crisis. If the President refuses to honor the committee's subpoena, he could be cited by the Congress for contempt.

The Watergate committee, after a one-hour executive session early this afternoon, voted 7-0 to subpoena both the relevant tape recordings and the presidential papers bearing on Watergate. The chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., announced the action with "deep regret."

Sen. Ervin said the requirements of "high moral leadership" incumbent upon the President demand that he make available to the committee any information "which would shed light on the crucial question: 'How did it happen?'"

Text of Nixon's letter to Ervin, Page 2.



President Nixon

pen that burglars were caught in the opposition party's headquarters with presidential campaign money in their pockets."

The President told Sen. Ervin in a letter that the tapes would not "finally settle the central issues before the committee"—which committee members have said is whether the President knew of plans to bug Democratic party headquarters or to cover up White House complicity.

He said he has listened to some of the recordings himself and that to his own ear they support his denial of involvement, but that others might interpret the taped conversations differently.

Mr. Nixon wrote Sen. Ervin that "at an appropriate time

dent has concluded that it would not serve the public interest to make the tapes available."

At a press conference this afternoon, held only two hours after the White House released the letters to him and Sen. Ervin, Mr. Cox said:

"It therefore becomes my duty promptly to seek subpoenas and other legal procedures for obtaining the evidence for the grand jury."

"We will initiate such legal measures to secure the tapes and certain other evidence as soon as proper papers can be prepared."

"The effort to obtain these tapes and other documentary evidence is the impartial pursuit of justice according to law. None of us should make assumptions about what the tapes will show," he said.

"They may tend to show that there was criminal activity—or that there was none. They may tend to show the guilt of particular individuals—or their innocence."

In a letter to Mr. Buzhardt on July 18, Mr. Cox requested these tapes.

A recording of a meeting on June 30, 1972, between Mr. Nixon and his former top aides, John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Hal-



Sen. Sam Ervin

man; a telephone conversation later the same day between Mr. Nixon and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell; a meeting among Mr. Nixon, Mr. Halde- man and Mr. Mitchell on June 30, 1972; an hour-long meeting between Mr. Nixon and former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d on Sept. 15, 1972, with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Withdraws Resignation at Rally

Qadhafi to Stay On as Leader Until Libya and Egypt Unite

BENGHAZI, Libya, July 23 (AP).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi tonight withdrew his earlier resignation as leader of Libya.

"I now return to my position," Col. Qadhafi said at the end of a four-hour speech to a frenzied crowd. Women tore their hair while men wept.

At a mass rally in the sports stadium here, Col. Qadhafi kept the crowd of 40,000 people in doubt until the last minute. Then he said he was returning as chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council.

Col. Qadhafi's return as strongman of Libya ended a leadership crisis created after his resignation was announced Friday. Since then all public activity in Libya had ceased as a campaign of pressure from the people for him to come back mounted. Col. Qadhafi said his resignation was prompted by lengthy and substantial differences with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat over the projected union of the two countries.

Col. Qadhafi said last night that he would remain as leader of Libya until the union took place. If his conditions were not met, he would stay in his position, even after the merger, he said.

"If not, then I will take whatever action I want," Col. Qadhafi declared as the crowd chanted: "No, no, no, you are the only leader!"

Union between Egypt and Libya was scheduled for Sept. 1, but as the differences between the two leaders came out into the open in recent weeks, there have been increasing doubts that the date will be kept.

In his speech, Col. Qadhafi declared that Arab unity was inevitable "even if by fighting or civil war."

"I am not my own property and I will stay with you," he declared amid wild applause.

Col. Qadhafi's resignation led the 15-man cabinet of Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud to quit yesterday.

Maj. Jalloud returned to Benghazi early today after a surprise visit to Cairo for talks with President Sadat last night.

Col. Qadhafi criticized Egypt's method of purges and said the peasants, the workers and other sections of the masses were the proper authority to undertake them.

Describing the popular revolution as the real and direct democracy, he said he had no confidence in elections in the third world because they were rigged and a prey to opportunism and nepotism.

He warned that a unified state of Egypt and Libya could not face Israel if its "fragile" political and popular revolution in Egypt would have been in the service of the people by changing obsolete methods and ways of thinking and achieving total mobilization, he said.

He advocated the view that Islamic law should be the source of legislation and that all existing laws should be reconsidered to make sure they conformed to Islamic teachings.

All people should be trained in the use of arms, because the regular army by itself is not enough, the colonel said.

His speech was repeatedly interrupted by people shouting "Impossible, impossible" in response to his threat to quit.

Ambulances pushed through the crowd picking up people injured in the excitement.

Israel Jails 3 Arabs On Terrorism Charge

LOD, Israel, July 23 (UPI).—A military court sentenced three Arab residents of the occupied West Bank of Jordan to life imprisonment yesterday for attempting to set off an explosive charge in a crowded east Jerusalem street last year.

Kazam Mohammed Abnab, 33, Fathi Hashem Mohammed Tashan, 23, and Diab Naji Mohammed Tashan, 25, all of Nablus, also were convicted of belonging to an illegal organization, identified as the al-Fatah guerrilla organization.

For Gradual Merger

Unity between the two Arab states, which are due to declare an official merger on Sept. 1, would have to come "step by step" and could not be based on "emotionalism," he said firmly.

In an open bid for patience from Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi, he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



AT THE WATERGATE HEARINGS—Gordon Strachan, with his attorney John Bray beside him, continues his testimony.

Civilian Prisoner Exchange Resumed by Saigon, Viet Cong

SAIGON, July 23 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong resumed the exchange of civilian prisoners today after a two-month delay, but a new controversy arose over the delivery of non-Communist prisoners to the Communists.

The first 107 men, women and children released by the government were flown from the Bien Hoa Air Base to Viet Cong headquarters at Loc Ninh, 75 miles northwest of Saigon. They were dressed in black pajamas and each was given two loaves of bread and a bag of sugar, but some left the food on the ground.

The government had announced that Tran Ngoc Chau, one of Saigon's most prominent politicians in the late 1960s, and other well-known civilian foes of the Communists would be released today. But later a spokesman said they would not be turned over to the Communists until later this week.

The Viet Cong delegation charged that the delivery to them of neutralists and other non-Communist opponents of Mr. Thieu was an attempt by the government to deny the role of the neutralists in South Vietnam's politics, as provided by the Paris peace agreement.

The Viet Cong spokesman said Mr. Chau and others like him would be accepted "provisionally."

In Cambodia, meanwhile, the military command said yesterday that insurgents kept up pressure on the south and southwest sides of Phnom Penh.

The heaviest fighting was reported at Wat Seng, eight miles southwest of the capital, and at Prateah Lang, two miles west of Wat Seng. Despite heavy U.S. air strikes, reinforcements were able to get through to a battalion of paratroopers encamped at Prateah Lang for the 12th day.

Tells of Memo-Shredding

Aide Says Haldeman Wanted To Be Sure 'Files Are Clean'

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Gordon Strachan testified today that his former White House boss, H. R. Haldeman, instructed him after the Watergate break-in to "make sure our files are clean."

As a result, Mr. Strachan told the Senate Watergate committee, he shredded a 3 1/2-month-old memorandum in which he had advised Mr. Haldeman that a \$500,000 political intelligence-gathering system reportedly had been approved by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Mr. Strachan told the committee that Mr. Haldeman ordered, in the spring of 1972, that G. Gordon Liddy transfer his intelligence activities from Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, to Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D. Mr. McGovern then was emerging as the strongest contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"He was particularly interested in the area of political intelligence and information about Sen. (Edward M.) Kennedy," Mr. Strachan said of Mr. Haldeman. Without specifying the date, Mr. Strachan told of being summoned to Mr. Haldeman's White House office.

"Transfer Capability"

"He told me to contact Mr. Liddy and tell him to transfer whatever capability he had from Muskie to McGovern, with particular interest in discovering what the connection between McGovern and Sen. Kennedy was," Mr. Strachan said. He added that he called Liddy into his office and literally read the statement to him.

Succumbs at 82 in Zurich

Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I Air Ace, Dies



ZURICH, July 23 (AP).—Edward Vernon Rickenbacker, 82, America's outstanding fighter ace of World War I and former chairman of Eastern Air Lines, died in Neumuenster Hospital here today. Death was attributed to heart failure.

Dr. Walter Steffen, who treated him, said Mr. Rickenbacker had been admitted to the hospital a week ago, just after he and his wife had arrived in Switzerland, the native country of his parents.

"They came here from Florida and planned to stay in Lausanne and Lucerne," Dr. Steffen said. "He left ill shortly after arrival. Apparently the change of climate played a role."

Mr. Rickenbacker's body will be cremated in Zurich and the ashes flown to the United States Wednesday.

Mr. Rickenbacker, known as "Captain Eddie," was the epitome of everyone's idea of a hero.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, on Oct. 9, 1890, he was pushing race cars to 134 miles an hour on the sands at Daytona Beach, Fla., as early as 1914. By the time the United States entered World War I, Mr. Rickenbacker was earning \$40,000 a year as an auto speed demon.

In 1917, he enlisted in the Army and became staff driver for Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Although 27, and two years over the age limit for airmen, the 6-foot, 2-inch Rickenbacker transferred to the fledgling flight service and got his lieutenant's commission after only 12 practice flights in the fragile Spad planes.

Assigned to the 94th Hat-in-

Handwritten text: "JUL 24 1973"

New Zealand's Protest Ship Is Returning to A-Test Zone

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 23 (UPI)—The New Zealand frigate Otago steamed back into the French nuclear test area in the South Pacific today, a naval spokesman said.

Defense officials said they did not expect France to set off another atmospheric blast for at least four days.

The frigate left the area yesterday after the first in a new series of French tests and was to have been relieved by the Canterbury, another New Zealand vessel. The Canterbury, however, was ordered to stay outside the 120-mile zone around the Mururoa Atoll test site to fix boiler damage, a spokesman said. He did not elaborate.

Prime Minister Norman Kirk said the Otago's vigil off the Atoll may lead to the abandonment or reduction of such tests.

"The effects of the frigate being there this year will not finish when the testing program is either abandoned or completed," Mr. Kirk said.

"It has aroused enough attention in enough places around the world to have a continuing effect and may lead to some substantial reduction or abandonment of the project."

In France's first official confirmation of the test, the secretary of state to the Ministry of Armies, Aymar Achille-Poulid, said today in Papeete, Tahiti, that the explosion was satisfactory.

Mr. Achille-Poulid flew there from near the Mururoa test site 720 miles to the southeast, where he watched the explosion.

"The test was carried out to the satisfaction of all," he said.

Mr. Achille-Poulid refused to answer technical questions.

"It is not wise to accord too much faith to the reports given by the Otago concerning the energy and power of the bomb," the official said.

The Otago, which reported the blast, said it appeared to be in the range of five kilotons, 5,000 tons of TNT.

Soviet Blast Reported

UPPSALA, Sweden, July 23 (UPI)—The Selsmologiska Institute here today registered a strong underground nuclear explosion in the Siberian Semipalatinsk test area, Prof. Markus Beath said.

"The explosion, which registered 7.1 on the Richter scale, is in a class with the strongest ever registered in this area," Prof. Beath said. It occurred at 1:30 GMT.

Waldheim Deplores Test

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 23 (Reuters)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said through his spokesman today he deplored the French nuclear explosion and appealed "to those concerned to implement the existing General

Assembly resolutions against nuclear testing."

Peru Severs Relations

LIMA, Peru, July 23 (AP)—Peru today severed diplomatic relations with France and said ties will not be re-established until that nation "halts once and for all its nuclear testing."

Sadat Urges Open Debate On Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

half, who is pressing for a complete merger on Sept. 1, Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat said he learned these lessons from the 1961 breakup of his union with Syria. Without a complete study of economic, political and social differences, such a merger "could be a sort of weakness" to the Arab cause instead of a strong point, he warned.

He disputed Col. Qadhafi's claim of having told Mr. Sadat of his resignation before announcing it last week. "I was astonished," Mr. Sadat said, adding that the colonel must stay on as leader of Libya. Col. Qadhafi announced tonight that he would stay on until union is achieved.

Turning to his frequently stormy relations with the superpowers, Mr. Sadat emphasized the current Egyptian-requested United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East, which is due to resume tomorrow.

He disclosed, for the first time, that Egypt was apprehensive over the policies raised by the recent American diplomatic effort to get an interim agreement that would reopen the Suez Canal. Egypt has rejected the proposal but apparently has come under pressure from other countries to accept it.

"The time prevailed all over the world, and I was in fact surprised that early this year in particular many of the East European states and others started to play it. Even some of our friends came to tell us to agree to it," Mr. Sadat said.

"This is one of the basic reasons why we went to the Security Council, to tell the world No. The case is not one of reopening the canal, it is one of occupied land to be liberated."

Accusing the United States of "conceit and arrogance" and being "the big bully of the world," Mr. Sadat charged that the United States had tried to pressure Egypt into calling off the reined debate by threatening privately to veto any resolution Egypt presented. Egypt rejected the ultimatum, Mr. Sadat asserted.

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Shizu Asada, president of Japan Airlines, speaking at his news conference after arriving in Dubai on Sunday.

Hijacked Jumbo Jet Takes Off From Dubai, Goes to Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

old child on board as the plane was taxiing on the runway.

"No, we cannot," replied one hijacker on the radio. "We will continue to fight imperialism hand-in-hand with the Japanese Red Army. We are taking off."

The plane was flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet, very low for a Boeing-747.

Airport officials said that, before leaving, the plane's pilot asked for the best route in the Middle East—presumably with the least traffic—commensurate with a flying altitude of 10,000 feet. The pilot did not explain why he wanted to fly at that height, the officials said. They refused to disclose the route to newsmen.

The airport control tower offered to send a "follow-me" car to guide the aircraft onto the main runway. But the guerrillas angrily refused.

"No, we will not follow a follow-me car. Get it off."

The airline offered to put on a fresh crew as the present crew is "time expired"—meaning it cannot be expected to fly safely without a certain amount of rest.

"I am in charge here. I will decide who is time expired," a guerrilla replied. "Goodbye."

The plane was seized shortly after its Amsterdam stopover while on a Paris-Tokyo flight via the North Pole.

In a radio exchange with the control tower a few hours before the takeoff, the hijackers asked for more fuel for the aircraft, which had been partly refueled yesterday, and told authorities to "provide mechanical support for takeoff." More fuel was supplied, giving the plane enough for 10 hours of flight.

The takeoff preparations at Dubai were made 90 minutes after the hijackers received via the control tower a message originating in West Germany. It was signed off in code numbers, a

regular procedure of Palestinian guerrilla radio broadcasts.

The hijackers—identified as a Japanese, a European, an Arab and a Latin American—at one point told the Dubai control tower today: "From now on, we are to be known as the 'Mount Carmel Martyrs.'"

Mount Carmel is a rocky mountain ridge in northwest Israel extending northwest from the Plain of Jezreel to the Mediterranean port of Haifa.

The hijackers said in a message from the plane shortly after taking off on Friday that their immediate aim was to liberate Haifa.

Later today, a guerrilla explained that the name they wanted to be called was "Mount Carmel Martyr Sada" and he said this was in honor of the Latin American woman, named Feriala, on the passenger list, who was killed at the time of the hijacking Friday by the detonation of a grenade she was carrying.

Earlier in the day, a message said to have originated in West Germany ordered the hijackers to kill the passengers immediately or release them. This was the message that was signed with code numbers and stirred the take-off preparations.

However, a spokesman for the hijackers said, "We will keep the people aboard the aircraft alive and in good condition. We will take them to a safe place."

In ordering the preparations for the takeoff, the hijackers also asked for the body of the Feriala woman and return of a Japanese pursuer wounded in the same explosion. The body was put aboard the plane in a coffin.

Pusser Yoshikazu Miyashita is in a local hospital and JAI, the spokesman said he would "not be permitted aboard under any circumstances."

JAI president Shizu Asada and Japan's vice-minister of transportation, Bunsei Sato, offered to go aboard the aircraft as hostages if the hijackers would release the passengers. But the proposal was refused.

The hijackers have said they belong to a pro-Palestine organization calling itself "Sons of Occupied Territory."

But they have been disowned by all the main Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

The government of the United Arab Emirates, to which Dubai belongs, earlier today expressed impatience over the guerrillas' refusal to negotiate or free passengers while waiting for orders from "headquarters."

It said in a statement that there was a "limit to patience" and that the world was beginning to doubt the existence of the organization to which the hijackers said they belonged, or even if there was any connection between the hijacking and the Palestine cause.

The message received by the hijackers was signed: "13,569 inhabitants of West Germany," Dubai officials said. It read:

"If you intend to kill the passengers on board JAL444 [the plane's real flight number was JAL484], please do it at once or be humane enough to release them."

"It sounds ridiculous if you permit these whom you obviously want to kill to receive refreshments and meals. Please give up your intentions. There are other means of nonbloody possibilities to reach your political aims."

"We will keep the people aboard the aircraft alive and in good condition. We will take them to a safe place."

In ordering the preparations for the takeoff, the hijackers also asked for the body of the Feriala woman and return of a Japanese pursuer wounded in the same explosion. The body was put aboard the plane in a coffin.

Pusser Yoshikazu Miyashita is in a local hospital and JAI, the spokesman said he would "not be permitted aboard under any circumstances."

JAI president Shizu Asada and Japan's vice-minister of transportation, Bunsei Sato, offered to go aboard the aircraft as hostages if the hijackers would release the passengers. But the proposal was refused.

The hijackers have said they belong to a pro-Palestine organization calling itself "Sons of Occupied Territory."

But they have been disowned by all the main Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

The government of the United Arab Emirates, to which Dubai belongs, earlier today expressed impatience over the guerrillas' refusal to negotiate or free passengers while waiting for orders from "headquarters."

It said in a statement that there was a "limit to patience" and that the world was beginning to doubt the existence of the organization to which the hijackers said they belonged, or even if there was any connection between the hijacking and the Palestine cause.

The message received by the hijackers was signed: "13,569 inhabitants of West Germany," Dubai officials said. It read:

Aide Says Haldeman Ordered Files Be 'Clean'

(Continued from Page 1)

pected that there were plants in the Atlantic campaign. It was fairly common knowledge that Muskie's driver was either in the pay of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President or supplying information to it. I presumed that these employees would be transferred to Sen. McGovern.

Asked about this, a spokesman for Sen. Muskie said: "We had no suspicion of any of the drivers at the time."

Throughout the hearings, now in the eighth week, Liddy has been pictured as the engineer of wild schemes against the Democratic campaign, culminating in the break-in of Democratic headquarters May 30 and June 17 last year.

Mr. Strachan said in his opening statement Friday that he told Mr. Haldeman in a memo about the March 30 meeting at Key Biscayne, Fla., attended by Mr. Mitchell, Liddy and Jeb Stuart Magruder—Mr. Mitchell's deputy in the direction of President Nixon's re-election campaign. He said that Mr. Magruder had told him about approval of the intelligence-gathering plan.

Mr. Strachan said that he learned about the June 17 break-in on the radio.

"I expected over the entire weekend for Mr. Haldeman to call me and ask me what I knew," he said. But there were no calls.

Q. Did you begin at that time to suspect any problem Mr. Haldeman may have with regard to this?

A. Well, you have to draw one of three conclusions: either he knew about it ahead of time; either he didn't expect me to report to him or he had received a report and had calmed down. Q. Did you arrive at any one conclusion?

A. It was either one of the latter two.

On June 19, Mr. Strachan said, he began going through his files and those of Mr. Haldeman to see if there were any indications of any information that would be in any way related to this act, and pulled out "Political Matters Memorandum No. 18"—the one in which he said that he informed Mr. Haldeman about the intelligence plan.

On June 20, "scared to death," Mr. Strachan said that he met with Mr. Haldeman.

"He didn't berate me," Mr. Strachan said. "He said almost jokingly, 'Well, what do we know about the events over the weekend?'"

"Was Quite Nervous"

"And I was quite nervous... I said, 'Well, sir, this is what can be impounded to you through me, your agent,' and opened the Political Matters Memorandum to the paragraph on intelligence, and showed it to him."

Q. What did he tell you?

A. He told me, "Well, make sure our files are clean."

Q. What did that mean to you?

A. Well, I went down and shredded that document and others related.

Q. What about the memorandum that you had made on the communication with regard to Mr. Liddy?

A. Yes, I shredded all that, also.

Mr. Strachan also said that he and other White House assistants had the capability to record incoming telephone calls. In the case of his tapes, he said, the conversations were transcribed and still exist.

Mr. Strachan told the committee that he was able to tape telephone conversations as early as Jan. 1, 1971. Aides Lawrence M. Hilly and Dwight Chapin also had that capability, he said.

In response to questions from Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., Mr. Strachan said that the White House had a list of 100 Democratic congressmen, primarily from the South, who "would not receive very strong opposition from Republicans." He said that the congressmen were those who had supported the President on crucial votes on the Vietnam war.

"The goal was not to give a tremendous amount of support to Republicans that would oppose these congressmen," he said.

Mr. Strachan also said that, since most organized labor was supporting the Nixon campaign, financial support was withheld from some Republican candidates.

"The effect is that we have Republicans doing in Republicanism," Sen. Weicker asked.

Mr. Strachan said: "Well, the President made quite a point during the campaign, and most of our campaign literature was not tied to the Republican party, since something like 20 million Democrats supported the President. The effort was not to rely too tremendously on a party that represented only 27 percent of the people."

Turning to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., Sen. Weicker said: "So, Mr. Chairman, it is not only your party that has been aggrieved by this, but mine, also."

Sen. Weicker asked Mr. Strachan, "Did it ever occur to you that, by these actions, it would be impossible for the Republican

party to take control of the House or the Senate in 1973?"

Mr. Strachan replied: "I don't think very many people considered it a reasonable possibility that the Republicans would carry the House."

Q—So it was given up before it started?

A—"The numbers were overwhelming. Mr. Strachan also said that he was asked to contact the office of White House Assistant Charles W. Colson for a list of 20 persons who would be subjected to politically inspired Internal Revenue Service audit. He said that one such person was Clark Clifford, secretary of defense under President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Q—Did you get this list?

A—I called Colson's office, and

it is my understanding that

was eventually sent to John D. White, House counsel on 30, also had reported the tence of a list of political niles and of discussions on the Internal Revenue Service political harassment.

Mr. Strachan said he per cally sent memorandums on j cal matters to Mr. Haldem 38 in all.

Q—Are you aware if the r onalms to Haldeman were seen by the President?"

A—No, and I would doubt were. The memoranda I pre that were seen by the Pres usually concerned polling m and had a "P" in the c indicating they had been i up with the President.

private presidential records bally unrelated to Waterg and highly confidential in ture.

They are the clearest p example of why preside documents must be kept fidential.

Accordingly, the tapes, w have been under my sole onal control, will remain None has been transcribe made public and none will On May 22 I described knowledge of the Water matter and its aftermath categorical and unambly terms that I know to be tr my letter of July 6, I inf you that at an appropriate, during the hearings I int address publicly the su you are considering. I su tend to do so and in a way preserve the constitu principle of separation of ers, and thus serve the est not just of the Coung of the President, but of people.

Sincerely,

/s/ RICHARD NIX

Nixon's Letter to Sen. Ervin

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the text of the letter President Nixon sent Monday to Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., rejecting use of presidential tapes in the Senate Watergate investigation.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have considered your request that I permit the committee to have access to tapes of my private conversations with a number of my closest advisers. I have concluded that the principles stated in my letter to you of July 6 preclude me from complying with that request, and I shall not do so. Indeed, the special nature of tape recordings of private conversations is such that these principles apply with even greater force to tapes of private presidential conversations than to presidential papers.

If release of the tapes would settle the central questions at issue in the Watergate inquiries, then their disclosure might serve a substantial public interest that would have to be weighed very heavily against the negatives of disclosure.

The fact is that the tapes would not finally settle the central issues before your committee. Before their existence became publicly known, I personally listened to a number of them. The tapes are entirely consistent with what I know to be the truth and what I have stated to be the truth.

However, as in any verbatim recording of informal conversations, they contain comments that persons with different perspectives and motivations would inevitably interpret in different ways. Furthermore, there are inseparably interspersed in them a great many very frank and very private comments, on a wide range of issues and individuals, wholly extraneous to the committee's inquiry.

Even more important, the tapes could be accurately understood or interpreted only by reference to an enormous number of other documents and tapes, so that to open them all would begin an endless process of disclosure and explanation of

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Little Support for Provisions

Senate to Open Debate Today
On Campaign-Fund Reforms

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—The Senate will begin debate tomorrow on the first major campaign-funding bill since the Watergate hearings began, with no great groundswell of congressional support.

The bill, entitled "Federal Election Campaign Act of 1973," would create a bipartisan seven-member commission to enforce new rules on campaign spending, but not all funding procedures and would ban cash donations of more than \$100.

It does not attempt to provide federal take-over of campaign financing or free radio and television time to candidates—issues due to come up in separate bills after Congress's August recess.

Reformers and their foes both have found fault with the Senate bill, which came out of the Committee on Rules and Administration, headed by Sen. Howard Cannon D., Nev., on July 11. That panel's No. 2 Democrat, Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, described the bill as an "earnest effort" to bar a repetition of the now-revealed excesses in funding of the 1972 presidential campaign.

But Sen. Pell noted several loopholes in the proposed law and said that "it would be a disservice" to the public to argue that the bill would "completely eliminate" campaign financing abuses.

No Limit on Committee
Sen. Marlow Cook, R., Ky., complained that the bill does not limit the number of special-interest committees that can be created to raise money for a candidate or limit how much money one can raise. The bill also would repeal a section of the 1971 law that prohibits unions or companies doing business with the government from setting up voluntary political-contribution programs—a change opposed by Common Cause, a nonpartisan reformist citizens' action group, but backed by the AFL-CIO and corporations alike.

The bill also would eliminate a 1971 requirement, designed to spotlight conflicts of interest, that the occupations of campaign donors be reported.

Limits under the Senate bill are set for campaign outlays by candidates for Congress and the presidency, but the 1971 law's ceiling on a candidate's expenditures for advertising would be repealed.

Limits also are set for individual donations—up to \$5,000 for a congressional candidate and \$15,000 for a presidential candidate in each primary or general election, but in no case to exceed \$100,000 a calendar year to all candidates and fund-raising committees.

The bill would repeal the so-called "equal time" provisions of federal law for all federal-office candidates. It now requires broadcasters to give the same amount of free time to all major minor party candidates for office.

Rebozo Tax Audit Admitted by U.S.

MIAMI, Fla., July 23 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service has confirmed that it is auditing the financial affairs of millionaire-reformer Charles W. (Bebe) Rebozo, a close personal friend of President Nixon.

Edward A. Belinfante, Miami representative for the Florida IRS, revealed yesterday that the audit had come from out of state, but he refused to say from where.

Mr. Rebozo lives within the Key Biscayne compound of President Nixon's Florida home. In 1967, he arranged the purchase of two other Key Biscayne lots for Mr. Nixon—lots that have been sold since at a profit of \$112,000 to the President.

Liberal Fund-Raisers Cited
An Issue in Canada: Pressure For U.S. Firms' Political Gifts

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, July 23 (UPI).—Disclosure that Liberal party fund-raisers "pressured" U.S. international companies for campaign contributions last year has led to demands that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau launch a federal investigation.

Efforts to obtain money from the U.S. parent company of International Telephone & Telegraph Canada, Ltd., became known a few days ago just as the government's bill to control election spending came up for debate in the House of Commons.

While the disclosure added drama to what had seemed likely to be a routine parliamentary dispute, it falls far short of proving the public scandal it might cause in the United States.

In Canada, obtaining campaign contributions from corporations is not only legal, it is routine. While corporations heads have found it feasible to give to both the old-line parties, the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives.

The present government bill would change matters, but up to now corporations have been able to keep their contributions out of the public record, and the attitude of both donor and recipient has been one of the less said the better.

Seen as "Safe-guard"
The argument of one political fund-raiser that keeping contributions a secret is a "safe-guard" might sound strange in the United States, where alleged violations of proscriptions against corporate campaign giving have been widely publicized.

U.S. Armenian Jailed For Killing 2 Turks
SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 23 (UPI).—Gourgen Yankian, 44, has been sentenced to life in prison for the murder of two Turkish diplomats in revenge for a massacre of Armenians during his childhood.

Superior Court Judge John A. Westwick denied a defense motion for a new trial. Yankian was convicted July 2 of shooting to death Mehmet Saydar, 49, Turkish consul-general in Los Angeles, and his assistant, Bahadır Demir, 30.

Move to Copenhagen
BRUSSELS, July 23 (UPI).—Common Market foreign ministers, arriving here after their morning meeting in Copenhagen, expressed dissatisfaction with the high-speed commuting imposed on them and the progress they made discussing foreign policy cooperation.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep said that the ministers had made a "dialogue" with the United States.

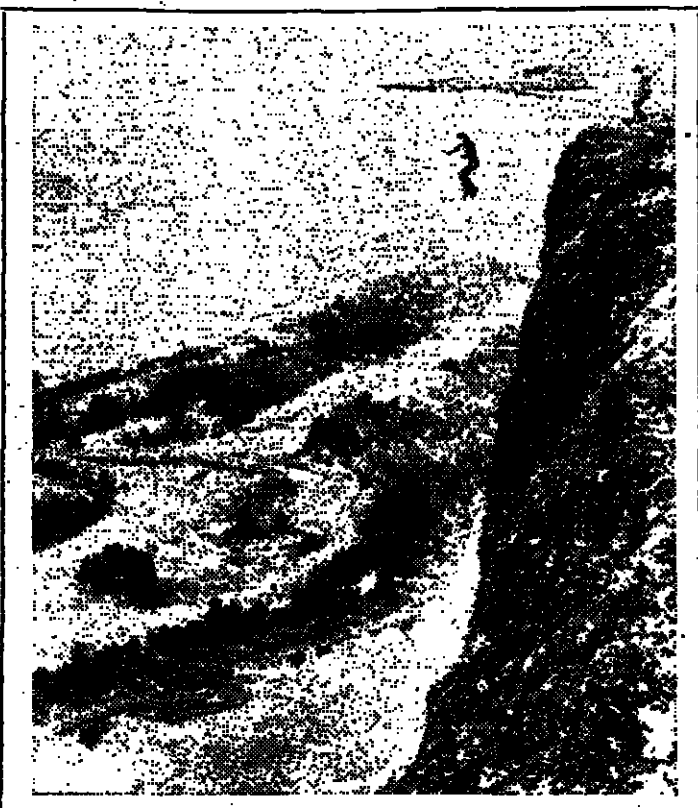
Mr. Andersen said, "The ministers instructed the political committee to prepare, before the next meeting in Copenhagen on Sept. 10-11, a report which should deal with subjects that could usefully, in the short term, be taken up in a dialogue" with the United States.

The ministers stressed the importance of the definition of a European identity, to be recognized by the rest of the world, he said.

Revolution's 20th Year Celebrated in Havana
MIAMI, July 23 (AP).—A military show before several hundred thousand Cubans in Havana's Revolutionary Plaza yesterday kicked off a week of activities commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Fidel Castro revolution.

Delegations from throughout the Communist world, including leftists from the United States and Latin America, arrived for the ceremonies.

Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, reviewing the parade of troops and combat equipment with his brother, Premier Castro, said that the Cuban military was prepared "for any eventuality... in the construction of socialism."



HOBBY FOR SAIL—Fearless young man with home-made glider jumping off 900-foot mountain east of Portland, Ore., where he sailed the wild blue yonder, then landed safe and sound just two minutes later.

EEC Nations Agree to Weigh Idea on New U.S. Relationship

COOPENHAGEN, July 23 (Reuters).—The foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries agreed here today to react positively to American suggestions for a new U.S.-European relationship.

But the ministers, who spent most of their five-hour meeting discussing relations between the EEC nations and the United States, put off until at least September any decision on what discussions to hold with the Americans.

Danish Foreign Minister Knud Borge Andersen, who chaired the meeting at the Christiansborg Castle, explained after the meeting: "What we are doing is to prepare in a serious, constructive and positive way the work on defining a European identity in order to prepare ourselves for negotiations with the United States."

The task of defining the so-called European identity—an idea born at last October's EEC summit meeting, and of coming up with suggestions for detailed subjects to discuss with the Americans has fallen to the Committee of Political Directors.

That is the group of senior civil servants from the nine foreign ministries of the EEC who prepare the political consultation meetings, now held four times a year. The aim of the consultations is to draw the foreign policies of EEC-member states closer together.

Mr. Andersen said that, besides the subject of American relations, a progress report on the EEC political consultation procedure was discussed and approved.

Mr. Andersen said, "The ministers instructed the political committee to prepare, before the next meeting in Copenhagen on Sept. 10-11, a report which should deal with subjects that could usefully, in the short term, be taken up in a dialogue" with the United States.

The ministers stressed the importance of the definition of a European identity, to be recognized by the rest of the world, he said.

U.S. Shares Top Honors at Moscow Festival
MOSCOW, July 23 (UPI).—Soviet, American and Bulgarian films have won gold medals at the Moscow Film Festival, Tass news agency said today.

The awards went to the Soviet production "That Sweet Word of Liberty," the film "Oklahoma Crude" produced by America's Stanley Kramer, and the Bulgarian film "Love."

The jury awarded three special prizes: best anti-fascist film, Yugoslavia's "Sutjeska"; best anti-imperialist film, Mexico's "Those Years"; and best political film, Italy's "Mattioli Assassination."

Indian Leader Released on Bail
CHICAGO, July 23 (AP).—Vernon F. Bellecourt, national coordinator of the American Indian Movement, was released on \$10,000 bond yesterday after being arrested by FBI agents when he arrived here from a two-month fund-raising tour in Europe.

Mr. Bellecourt was indicted in Cheyenne, Wyo., May 24, on two counts of crossing state lines to incite a riot during the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S. D., led by AIM organizers.

Mr. Bellecourt, 42, said he was out of the country at the time of the indictment and the first he knew of it was when he was arrested at O'Hare Airport here Saturday night.

U.S. Life Expectancy Rises to 71.2 Years
WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI).—The average life expectancy of Americans increased last year but deaths due to the biggest killer—heart disease—also went up.

The National Center for Health Statistics said in an annual report today that the average life expectancy of Americans advanced in 1972 to 71.2 years. This compared with 71.1 years in 1971 and 69.9 years in 1963. No male-female breakdown was provided. The incidence of fatal heart disease went up 0.8 percent last year, climbing from 358.4 per 100,000 persons in 1971 to 361.3 in 1972, the report said. Heart disease deaths numbered 741,010 in 1971, and 752,450 in 1972.

China Trade With the U.S. Now Booming

\$550-Million Total Rise Since '71 Seen

PEKING, July 23 (Reuters).—The United States is enjoying a spectacular trade boom with China this year under the impact of the fast-moving political détente between the two countries. By the end of the year the United States could be one of China's top three trading partners, diplomatic sources said here today.

According to estimates described as conservative, U.S. exports to China will probably top \$500 million this year.

Chinese exports to the United States should be worth \$50 million to \$100 million.

If these predictions are borne out, the United States will be just behind Hong Kong, which is second in the China trade. The leading nation is Japan, whose trade with China last year was worth about \$1.1 billion.

Up From \$4.9 Million
This represents a remarkable transformation from the situation only two years ago when both sides were feeling their way cautiously toward a rapprochement and total Sino-American trade was worth \$4.9 million.

Last year, when President Nixon made his visit to Peking, joint trade rose to \$92 million.

The major items in U.S. exports to China this year are farm products. The U.S. expects to sell two million to three million tons of grain, mainly wheat. Sales of 500,000 tons of soybeans and one million bales of cotton have been contracted for or are in the pipeline, the sources said.

The United States is also delivering five of 10 Boeing-707 jets sold to China. The five aircraft plus spares will be worth \$75 million.

Bank Agreement
Sino-American trade was given a further boost recently with the signing of an agreement between the Bank of China and the Chase Manhattan Bank establishing limited correspondent relations. The agreement only involves personal letters of credit, traveler's checks and personal remittances because of the issue of assets frozen in China and the United States after the Communist take-over in 1949.

However, both sides have agreed in principle on setting the issue and when it is, the two banks are expected to set up full relations.

U.S. Says Patients Pay More Than Before Medicare
WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The government says millions of Medicare patients are paying more for their own money for medical expenses than they were six years ago, before Medicare.

Government figures show that the average out-of-pocket payment for Americans aged 65 and over has grown from \$284 in fiscal 1968, the year before Medicare began, to \$276 for fiscal 1972, the latest year for which complete statistics are available.

The Nixon administration is under fire from Democrats for proposing that \$1 billion a year in federal Medicare costs be shifted to the beneficiaries.

But a Social Security official said that the \$276 figure for 1972, and for all years since 1966, was in terms of the dollar value for that year.

"If you deflate the dollar, Medicare patients are paying less than before Medicare," he said.

Shah Heads for U.S.
LONDON, July 23 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran left London Heathrow Airport today for Washington after a 24-hour private visit to London.

To-day exceptional SALE dresses, coats, tunics, high class sweaters, and exclusive creations BAZAAR 33, rue du Fg St-Marc (angle Avenue Matignon)

A FEW KIND WORDS ABOUT THE DOLLAR.

From Vienna, of all places.
From the Hotel Inter-Continental here, which welcomes your dollars and guarantees its dollar room rates no matter what happens anywhere else. Space available in July and August. Call any Inter-Continental hotel, anywhere, or Vienna direct. Hotel Inter-Continental, 28 Johannesgasse, 1030 Vienna. Telephone 56.36.11. Stay with us.



NOT EVERYONE AGREES on the best way to drink Jack Daniel's. But we see no cause for disagreement.

Some say the less you add to a glass of Jack Daniel's the more you enjoy its taste. Others insist on plenty of mix. But to us Jack Daniel's is Jack Daniel's. A whiskey with a rareness none other can achieve.

And that holds true no matter how you drink it. You see, every drop is seeped in a special way through 12 feet of finely ground charcoal before being barreled to age. Called charcoal mellowing, this extra step takes a lot of time and patience. But the mellow difference it gives Jack Daniel's, we believe, makes the extra effort well worthwhile.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.



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FRANCE	GERMANY	IRELAND
Paris Hilton Hotel Orly Marianne Hotel Hilton Carlton Casino Municipal Biarritz Le Café de Paris Briegnon Hotel Castel Régis Bordeaux Hotel des Voyageurs Pau-Aren Maurin de Rostand	Berlin Hotel Barajas Restaurant Club 38 Bar Com-Boy Restaurant Florida Park Cafeteria Foster Hollywood Restaurant Harche Terrace Hotel Carlsruhe Restaurant Poker Club Trinity's Discotheque Pipers Night Club Grand Hotel Alhambra Palace Rex Club Night Club Charcuterie La Hollandaise Jaan Restaurant Montmar UNITED KINGDOM London The Savoy Hotel The Grosvenor Les Ambassadeurs Durrant Hotel Red Lion Albion Restaurant LUXEMBOURG Hotel Luxembourg Hotel Seeburg Hotel Montana Hotel National	Dublin New Jury's Hotel Griffith Hotel Smiths Green Stadhuis Hotel SPAIN Madrid Hotel Barajas Restaurant Club 38 Bar Com-Boy Restaurant Florida Park Cafeteria Foster Hollywood Restaurant Harche Terrace Hotel Carlsruhe Restaurant Poker Club Trinity's Discotheque Pipers Night Club Grand Hotel Alhambra Palace Rex Club Night Club Charcuterie La Hollandaise Jaan Restaurant Montmar UNITED KINGDOM London The Savoy Hotel The Grosvenor Les Ambassadeurs Durrant Hotel Red Lion Albion Restaurant LUXEMBOURG Hotel Luxembourg Hotel Seeburg Hotel Montana Hotel National

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Marlboro The number one selling cigarette in the world

Moynihan Offers India Plan to End U.S. Rupee Account

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 23 (NYT).—The United States has placed a compromise proposal before India that seeks to close within a year the vast American-owned rupee account here.

Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan offered the proposal last week to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who said that the measure would be studied. Mr. Moynihan held a 45-minute meeting today with Indian Finance Minister Y.B. Chavan.

At issue in the complex and politically emotional rupee problem is a steadily rising Indian debt to the United States that would reach \$6 billion to \$7 billion by the end of the century. India wants the debt wiped away, while the United States is seeking a compromise acceptable to New Delhi and the Con-

gress in Washington. The compromise offer calls for a total expenditure of about \$1.5 billion.

Embassy Expenses

Under the U.S. plan, India would pay the expenses of the American Embassy here over a 10 to 15-year period. At the same time, the United States would help finance a series of projects, including 33 schools and technical institutions that were created in part with American funds.

The rupee problem involves agreements from 1956 until 1971 under which the United States offered India tons of food to ward off famine. The food, sold at cheap, concessional rates, was to be paid back in Indian rupees over a 40-year period. These were to be placed in an American account for use here. A portion of the money is used to pay U.S. Embassy expenses and those of various American projects.

However, the aid turned into a murky and emotional symbol of Indian dependency upon the United States. As famine threatened India in the 1960s and food assistance sharply increased, the American rupee account grew.

Blaze, Blasts Strike Palace Of Haiti Chief

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 23 (Reuters).—There was a series of explosions at the presidential palace here this morning after fire broke out in the palace armory, President Jean-Claude Duvalier announced.

The president, surrounded by several cabinet ministers, appealed for calm among the population, many of whom were awakened by the blasts and sirens which followed, and said that the situation was not serious.

A police spokesman said that the explosions occurred in a palace storeroom containing munitions and firearms. The cause of the fire and the extent of injuries or damage were not known, he added.

The first explosion reportedly occurred at 2 a.m. and, more than three hours later, firemen still were trying to extinguish the smoldering fire.

Fire could be seen in two separate locations within the main residence of the Haitian president.

A large crowd gathered to watch the blaze. Police cordoned off the area around the residence.

Mr. Duvalier took over as president for life of this Caribbean republic at the age of 19, when his father, Francois (Papa Doc) Duvalier, died in April, 1971. There have been reports of power struggles within the government, most notably one last year involving the president's older sister, Marie Denise Dominique, the wife of Haiti's ambassador to Paris.

Western Unions Criticize Moscow

BRUSSELS, July 23 (Reuters).—The world's largest grouping of non-Communist trade unions attacked the Soviet Union Friday for sentencing dissident writer Andrei Amalrik to three more years in prison camp.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which represents more than 50 million workers in 90 countries, said in a statement that sending Mr. Amalrik back to prison was a gross violation of legal and human principles by the judiciary of the Soviet Union.

The statement said Mr. Amalrik was only one of many people sent to political prison camps in the Soviet Union.



Danielle Devret leaving Rome police headquarters yesterday.

British Singer Charged in Plot

LONDON, July 23 (UPI).—A magistrate's court today ordered singer Janis Jones, the central figure in a radio payola scandal, to stand trial on charges that she solicited a man to murder her former husband.

A second charge alleging that she attempted to poison her husband, songwriter John Christian-Dee, was dropped.

Miss Jones has been accused of masterminding a scheme to get songs played on British Broadcasting Corp. through sex and other inducements. She and others were committed last week to a separate criminal trial on more than 20 charges, including blackmail and abetting prostitution, in connection with the allegations.

In today's hearing, Miss Jones pleaded not guilty and the judge ruled that no details of the case could be reported by the news media.

Honecker Visits Ailing Ulbricht

EAST BERLIN, July 23 (Reuters).—Walter Ulbricht, the 80-year-old East German chief of state who is seriously ill after having suffered a stroke last week, was visited today by Erich Honecker, Communist party first secretary.

The official East German news agency, ADN, said that Mr. Honecker visited Mr. Ulbricht at his country home near East Berlin. The fact that Mr. Ulbricht was no longer in the hospital suggested that his condition had improved. But a medical bulletin issued later today said that there was no important change in his condition.

Fires on Finnish Border

HELSINKI, July 23 (UPI).—More than 400 soldiers and 30 firemen today fought a forest fire that crossed into Finland from Russia yesterday, border guards said. Guards said several fires had raged on the Russian side of the heavily wooded border for one month.

British Troops Keep Up Pressure on IRA Inside Belfast

BELFAST, July 23 (UPI).—British soldiers today carried out large-scale security operations in Belfast for the third day in an attempt to limit violence.

A British spokesman said the sealing off of trouble spots combined with extra checkpoints and patrols has been a success in the city.

Only one major incident—the death by shooting of an unidentified man in a Protestant neighborhood—has been reported in the city since Friday.

“We credit the security operation with limiting the violence,” the British spokesman said.

The army's strength was doubled to about 3,000 men for the extra security precautions, called “the sealed city operation” by the army.

Streets Blocked

They barricaded side streets and checked all cars and pedestrians on main roads following intelligence reports that the Irish Republican Army was preparing to launch a major bombing campaign during the weekend.

The security forces fared less well outside of Belfast.

A premature explosion killed

two alleged IRA activists—a young man and woman—driving through Newcastle, a seaside resort south of Belfast, on a suspected bombing mission Saturday night. A soldier wounded in a booby-trap explosion earlier in the week also died in a Belfast hospital last night.

The deaths raised the toll to 834 persons killed in four years of violence among Protestants, Catholics and the British forces in Northern Ireland.

Bonn Intervenes in Finland In Case of Soviet Refugee

HELSINKI, July 23 (UPI).—West Germany told Finland today that a 25-year-old Lithuanian refugee it intended to return to the Soviet Union was believed to be a West German national. The American Embassy said it had made representations to the Finns in the case on humanitarian grounds.

Viktor Schneider, the refugee, was picked up in the Gulf of Finland a week ago in a rowboat. He claimed he was of German origin.

The Finns, who have consular agreements with the Soviet Union to return Soviet citizens, said the man carried no passport or identification.

Horst Uhrig, the West German Embassy spokesman, said that on instructions from Bonn during the weekend the embassy had told the Foreign Ministry that Mr. Schneider was believed to be a West German national. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said, “The embassy made representations to the Finns on humanitarian grounds and that Finland is also a signatory to the UN declaration on refugees.”

Mr. Uhrig said that, under West German law, if a direct ancestor on the father's side is German, then the resulting children are also German no matter where they were born.

He said the embassy had asked the Finns several times for access to Mr. Schneider but was refused. The ambassador had been asked by the Finnish Foreign Ministry to put his views on paper and present them by tomorrow. The West Germans, meanwhile, have hired a lawyer to handle the case.

Mr. Uhrig said a first look at the Finnish-Soviet consular treaty showed it did not provide for automatic extradition in such cases.

Mr. Schneider is being held by the Helsinki criminal police. A spokesman, Sigfried Groenroos, said, “This man has not asked for asylum in Finland. If the Foreign Ministry does not make any decision otherwise, we have to return the man to Soviet authorities. According to passport regulations, we cannot accept any foreigner who does not carry a valid passport.”

Arab Summit Session

AGADIR, Morocco, July 23 (UPI).—The heads of state of Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania arrived here today for a summit meeting to discuss questions of mutual interest including the issue of Spanish Sahara, officials said.

Police Question Dancer About Getty Mystery

ROME, July 23 (AP).—The police questioned a 23-year-old go-go dancer today about the disappearance two weeks ago of J. Paul Getty 3d.

The dancer, Danielle Devret, may have been the last person to see the youth before he vanished. The police are investigating the possibility that the 16-year-old grandson of the American oil billionaire might have been kidnapped.

Miss Devret, a dancer in a discotheque in Rome's Trastevere section, frequented by the young Getty, said she saw him in the early hours of July 10 in Piazza Navona, according to the police.

Domenico Scali, chief of Rome's detectives, said Miss Devret told the police that Mr. Getty suggested the two of them go to a nearby seashore resort. Miss Devret said she refused and young Getty became irritated and wandered away, according to the police.

Miss Devret returned from Portugal during the weekend.

Russian Bombers Again Fly to Cuba

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—For the second time this year, Soviet reconnaissance bombers have landed in Cuba, the Pentagon has reported.

A Pentagon spokesman said three Tu-95 bombers landed at Jose Marti airfield near Havana on Friday after a flight from Russia.

The flights began in 1970. There have been 12, with the planes usually remaining in Cuba for a few days before returning to Russia, the spokesman said.



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The East-West Perfume in the World...

Dynastic Change in Kabul

"Afghanism" used to be a term applied in American journalism to an editorial writer's flight from the harsh duty of fighting city hall to the innocuous pleasures of speculating about foreign politics. This was in the days before the politics of places like Seoul and Saigon could mean life or death for boys from Minneapolis or Houston; it was, in a sense, the equivalent of the contemptuous "Die for Danzig" directed at the French on the eve of World War II. But in any case, Afghanistan, the cockpit of Asia, the main invasion route to the Indian subcontinent, was poorly chosen as a symbol of irrelevance.

To the British, with memories of two wars, a number of disasters, and uncountable frontier clashes, the reports of the latest coup in Kabul, wherein Lt. Gen. Mohammed Daoud ousted his brother-in-law, King Mohammed Zahir Shah, may bring a reminiscent shiver. For a century, events in the Afghan capital were consistently appraised in the context of the Russian advances in Central Asia by the British in India, and although the crossroads never encountered the Bengal Lancers in combat, the British battles against Afghan troops and tribesmen and the intrigues over what branch of which family would rule in Kabul, revolved about the question of whether British or Russian influence would be predominant at the gateway to India. The almost constant warfare with the hill tribes of Pathans on the ill-defined boundary, although complicated by a number of factors—inter-tribal warfare, raids for loot, and religious enthusiasm—had the same basic motivation.

Now Pakistan has inherited the troubles of the Northwest Frontier, and it is the United States, rather than Britain, that has been competing for Afghanistan's friendship with the Soviet Union. The competition has been in good works, rather than combat, and the Soviet Union has the support, rather than the hostility, of independent India. But the Russian presence to the north remains a constant in the Afghan puzzle.

For it continues to be a puzzle: a state of numerous tongues containing the relics of many cultures from past invasions, with much fiercely independent local autonomy, despite all the modernization of the past half-century and the influx of Western tourists—including restless Western youth. It is a land of strong peoples, who cling to old customs. What, then, does Gen. Daoud's proclamation of a republic mean in global terms?

Both Pakistan and the United States have accepted the new government, and there does not seem to be any great unrest on behalf of the deposed king. Is it, then, any more than another phase of the dynastic troubles that marked so much of Afghanistan's history? Will a president be better able to cure the national economic ills, or produce a larger unity than the shah? That is far from clear, but Americans would do well to raise their eyes from Watergate occasionally to look at the "ford of the Kabul River" of which Kipling sang. Local history has been shaped, as this generation well knows, in places far from city hall or even the nation's capital.

War Powers

President Nixon's threat to veto the war powers legislation that was adopted by both houses last week only serves to underscore the need for strong legislation reasserting the essential role of Congress in determining when U.S. armed forces should be committed to combat. Mr. Nixon said he "would welcome appropriate legislation providing for an effective contribution by Congress," but he has not bothered to say what kind of legislation he would consider "appropriate." His vehement objections to two unique provisions of the House version betray a persisting unwillingness to accept constitutional restraint on presidential war-making.

One disputed section of the House bill provides that any commitment of forces to action overseas must be terminated within 120 days unless Congress enacts a declaration of war or a specific authorization for use of the forces. This, in effect, would enable Congress to end a war by doing nothing. Administration supporters distort the issue when they argue that Congress "ought to have the guts to stand up and vote" for or against a military action. Recent experience has demonstrated that many members in fact do not have that courage when they are confronted with the emotional pressures of a war in being. Once he has committed American troops to combat, any president enjoys a tremendous psychological advantage in working his way with Congress and the public.

The House bill seeks to restore the balance of reason to war-making decisions by placing the burden on the President to persuade Congress that continued military action is necessary. This is no more than a restatement of the constitutional mandate that

gives Congress sole power to declare war. The framers of the Constitution certainly did not contemplate that the United States should carry on foreign wars without affirmative congressional action.

The administration also strenuously objects to a House provision that would enable Congress to terminate hostilities at any time by a concurrent resolution, not subject to a presidential veto. The legality of this approach may be open to question but it is certainly consistent with constitutional intent. If the President were left free to veto a congressional cease-fire order, the veto could be upheld by a vote of only one-third plus one in either House. Thus the chief executive would be able to persist in a war which a majority in Congress opposed.

If presidents respected congressional prerogatives in the first place, such unsound and unconstitutional contingencies would never arise. Since some presidents do not, strong legislation is essential to revitalize the constitutional system of checks and balances.

It is important to recognize that neither the House bill nor the Senate version, to which the administration also objects, restricts the President's power to act in the national interest in time of emergency. The House measure places no restrictions on initial presidential actions to meet any threat. The Senate bill spells out so many contingencies under which the executive could initiate action that it has virtually the same effect.

Both bills, however, rightly insist that any emergency action must be followed by prompt consultation with Congress and that within a specified time any additional hostilities must have the sanction of Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Questionable Convergence

In addition to Watergate, the weak dollar and growing congressional pressure on the President, the revelations about widespread bugging have triggered new uneasiness in America and elsewhere. Pacifying statements to the effect that the electronic recording of conversations in government offices is part of a normal routine in this day and age, and that it even helps prevent misinterpretations, especially at top-level meetings, are not fully convincing. Would adequate cohesion in the Atlantic alliance be guaranteed if it became certain that key figures in the alliance could no longer talk freely from man to man now and again? Not long ago there were outcries of indignation in the free world when a Soviet microphone was discovered in the coat-of-arms above the desk of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow. A convergence of the two systems in this respect would be highly undesirable. Other states have their bugging scandals too. A clause against "mini-spies" has already been inserted in the Swiss criminal code. In the United States, a new Jackson committee intends to look into the matter. Thus the

murky waves of Watergate are at least helping to strengthen and extend the protection of individual rights, an extension made necessary by the growing encroachments of technology.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

France's Nuclear Tests

Since 1918, and for understandable reasons, French defense policy has been consistently independent and consistently misguided. The appalling casualties suffered by the French during World War I persuaded, and indeed compelled, the general staff to adopt policies designed to protect France from invasion and from trench warfare on French soil.

The national territory had to be defended at the minimum cost in French lives. The disastrous result was the Maginot Line. Now, yet again, the inflexible defense of national territory comes first. The French nuclear force—the *force de frappe*—is the Maginot Line of the 1970s, the expensive generator of the illusion that a country the size of France can still defend itself by its own efforts against all comers.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

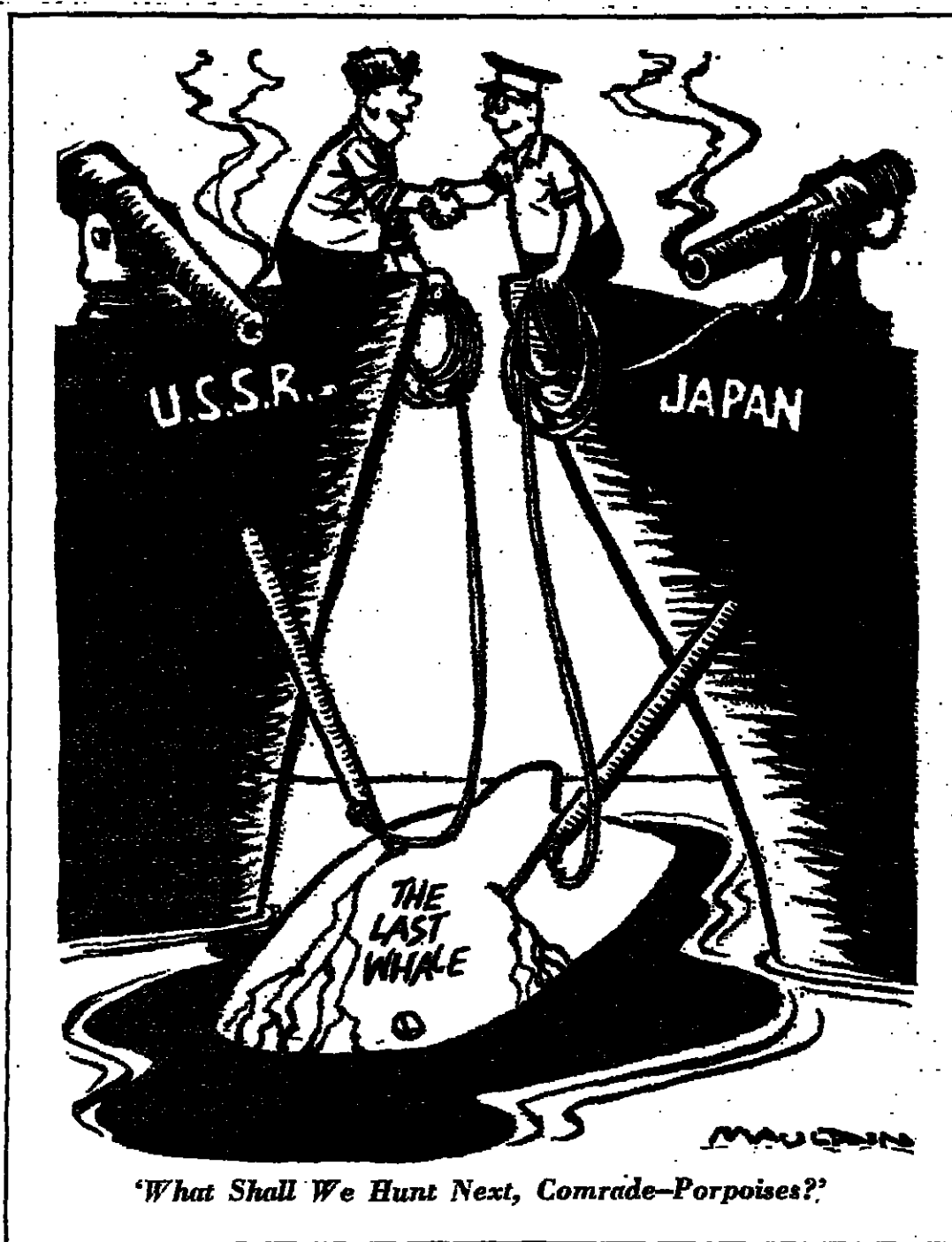
July 24, 1898

MADRID—An important political personage expressed the government's aspirations as being a peace honorable and satisfactory to the country and honor of the army. It is here now generally accepted that the United States does not wish to give Spain a chance of making peace until it shall be impossible for her to make it on other terms than those dictated by the former, and feeling here is exceedingly bitter in consequence.

Fifty Years Ago

July 24, 1923

WASHINGTON—In spite of the secrecy, it is learned that the United States would delay the settlement of the French debt for fifteen years if there were a Franco-British accord on reparation by which the main German payments would be postponed for fifteen years. Officials view this as the most acceptable suggestion for solving the reparation difficulties, and it is regarded as the most practical yet advanced.



No Intent to Deceive

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When is a lie not a lie? When it deceives only 99.9 percent of those who hear it?

That is the moral doctrine of Gen. George S. Brown, the new chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force. He propounded it the other day in commenting on the disclosure that Air Force officers had systematically falsified reports in order to conceal the secret American bombing of Cambodia.

By all indications Gen. Brown was serious. He probably reflects the legal and moral attitudes of a number of military leaders. It would therefore be a mistake to let his statement pass without close attention.

Between March 1969, and April 1970, the Air Force carried out 2,600 sorties on Cambodia, a country whose neutrality the United States officially respected. The bombing was done without announcement and without the approval of Congress. And now it emerges that even the classified military records were falsified.

A former Air Force officer testified that he and others made detailed false reports of raids in South Vietnam, raids that were not made—and burned the real records of attacks in Cambodia. A supposedly complete bombing record supplied to the Senate Armed Services Committee by the Pentagon only last month still omitted these Cambodian raids.

Brown's Explanation

Gen. Brown, in a letter to the committee, did not dispute the testimony. He just said, in effect, that the lies did not matter because those who ordered and planned the raids would not have been deceived. He put it:

"I do not believe it is correct to characterize reports under special security precautions directed by higher authority as false so long as the reports met in every detail the requirements imposed. They were not intended to deceive those with a security need-to-know...."

"I feel sure that the special security reporting conducted at unit level was designed to provide for maximum security, not to mislead those who had a need to receive accurate information." Translation of Gen. Brown's Newspeak is easy. "Special security reporting" means lying. "Those who had a need to receive accurate information" means the chain of military command, presumably up to the President. Congress and the public had no "need to know" and hence were not entitled to the truth. Lies do not count when told to them.

Gen. Brown added that the false reports had not violated the Uniform Code of Military Justice. That requires proof of "intent to deceive," he said, and there was none here.

These theories got no support from Melvin R. Laird, the former Secretary of Defense now in the White House, or Henry Kissinger, who termed the falsification of records "deplorable." But the present Secretary of Defense, James R. Schlesinger, described the practice in officials as a species of "special security precautions." And his spokesman defended it as mere double-entry bookkeeping.

Is Gen. Brown's moral and constitutional doctrine what they teach at the Air Force Academy? Is it the official policy of the Secretary of Defense that one legitimate security device shall be calculated falsification of the American reporting system?

If so, it is quite clear what the cadets in American military academies and the officers and men in the services are going to understand as the basis of their careers: Truth and your oath to the constitution are outdated notions; you owe no respect to the American public or its legislative representatives; you may lie in the performance of your duties without fear of retribution or

conscience, by relying on the "legal" excuse that your superiors knew you were lying.

What is so sad is that the Pentagon reaction to the Cambodian bombing disclosures was all so unnecessary. Just a little candor and sense of proportion would have enabled a chief of staff or a secretary of defense to say something like this:

"The testimony about falsifying of bombing records is correct. These measures were undertaken in 1969-70 in good faith, in connection with highly sensitive military missions. But it is recognized now that falsification of the military records system is not an appropriate security measure. The department also regrets the supplying of inaccurate information to Congress."

Why is it that we do not get such simple—and effective—admissions of error? The most important reason is that we look to the President of the United States for moral example. And we have a President now who sets an example of defensiveness, obsession with secrecy, and indifference to law.

Letters To Americans Living Overseas

tion of American Wives of European organizers of a letter-writing campaign to congressmen in 1970 and 1971, were partly responsible for an amendment to Section 301 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act reducing from five to two years the residence requirement for Americans born abroad of one American parent only.

Left unchanged is a provision which will affect many grandchildren of American businessmen now in the service of multinational firms overseas. If their sons and daughters marry abroad and have not lived in the United States at least ten years before the age of twenty-one (five of them after the age of fourteen) their citizenship born abroad will be deprived of their American citizenship.

The AARO is also concerned by the tax reform bill of Rep. Wilbur Mills. This bill would repeal Section 911 of the IRS Code which provides an exemption for bona fide residents abroad of up to \$20,000 of their foreign source earned income. Because the power of the vote is the key to all the rights of citizenship, the AARO has joined the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas in appealing for support for the two absentee voting bills, introduced by Reps. Thomas Rallaback, R., Ill., and Peter Rodino, D., N.J., and Sen. Charles McNichols, R., Md. Letters have been mailed to Americans throughout Europe, urging them to become members of the AARO and to contribute \$7 for seed money to get the organization off the ground. The immediate response has been sufficient to permit the AARO to contribute \$500 to the legislative efforts being mounted in Washington by the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas.

Will Congress finally act in the light of the obvious fact that Americans living and working outside the United States are not "expatriates" nor are they second-class citizens who can be deprived of such normal rights as Medicare? They constitute a large task force of first-class citizens who main-

tain their country's commercial, political, cultural, industrial and technical position throughout the world. They deserve to be respected, not rebuffed.

PHYLIS MICHAUX,
Paris.

The Press

The more I read vindictive reporting on Watergate in the American press, the more I am convinced about the bias and the dirt of this press.

I reached a point where I doubt the necessity or wisdom to give unlimited freedom to the press. And I firmly believe that if the press does not impose on itself, quickly, a stringent code of ethics, the government should do so.

ROBERT HOWE,
Luxembourg.

Jerusalem

The Reuters report published in the IHT of June 25 about the Jerusalem committee on architecture deals only with what was criticized.

Being a member of this committee, I should like your readers also to know that much of what was done in Jerusalem was highly praised by us.

For example:
• The work prepared by the

Jerusalem planning unit presided by Nathaniel Lichfield, chief planner.

• The Hebrew University campus being built on Mount Scopus by the school of architecture and planning, equipped with modern process and simulation techniques.

• The design for the Masada district and the Western Plaza by Moshe Safdie.

Most committee members made at the 1970 meeting been accepted and implemented. At the moment I cannot see that there is some government or a town which allows such open criticism by international committee.

JACOB BAKEN,
Rotterdam.

Orwell's Timetable

We're tolerating a govern which tells us one story and smuggly negates it "at the appropriate time"—all in our interests (so we're told), as should be lucky to get any planations at all!

George Orwell was too subtle when he chose the 1984 for his novel.

HUCK SCARF,
Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, Fr.



Dior's big brown shawl, worn over a plaid dress and brown shawl jacket.



Bohan sketch of black crepe dress with black velvet hat edged in ostrich feathers.



From Jean-Louis Scherrer, at left, ensemble of tweed and matching knit, at right, a tweed suit with fox collar.

The Dior Look: Female, Fragile, Flirtatious

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 23.—Skirts are longer, heels are higher and heads are covered day and night. The sweeter that has made high fashion collections so triumphant for the past two years is no longer a star performer but has stepped back into the shadows. The look of the first day of the new made-to-order collections here is much more female, fragile and flirtatious than it has been in many a year.

It's not likely that anything that happens in Paris this season will overshadow Marc Bohan's collection for Dior, which opened three crowded days of shows that used to take two weeks. Though none of the Dior clothes are drop-dead or spectacular, the look is certainly new enough and witty enough to charm the hardest to please customer.

The falling hemlines aren't really drastic. For daytime Dior's are constant at just a couple of inches below the knees, almost exactly the way they were shown in most of the recent New York collections. Party clothes were mid-calf to just-above-the-ankle but gauzy, fluttering fabrics and the long-legged look of sheer stockings and shoes with 4- to 5-inch heels made them years younger and more exciting than the floor-length dress. Besides the few traditional long bellows Bohan showed because of the season and maternity.

Along with the short party dress, the big Dior story was white. Bohan made his point by showing white pants suits with wide, straight-cut skirts, white shirts and white coats. The coats were either the biggest tents you ever saw, swinging from small hips, or they were cut as slim and close to the body as coat dresses. Made of fluffy mohair or wool, they were worn over the simplest little white dresses, like the one of thin crinkly tulle. The pants look carries over into party clothes in an ivory mohair coat over an ivory satin dress, worn with a close-fitting knitted top.

Dark Heels Bohan likes winter-white shoes to go with the white clothes, but they have dark heels for a slightly practical look.

The collection is full of color. One of them, geranium red, was produced by the mass of clashing red geraniums that framed the famous mantelpiece in the Dior salon. A dinner dress, pretty sure to be a best seller in Dior circles, is the ankle-length geranium crepe with a pleated skirt and a knit, blouson top as casual as an

PARIS FASHIONS

old sports shirt and with a neckline slit to the waist. Another favorite shade is Gitanes blue, named for the packages of those famous French cigarettes. All the daytime shades are worn with either wool or nylon stockings to match. The most amusing hats are the open crown turns of dyed fox with wide meshed face veils.

Higher Heel Bohan can make black look young enough for a kindergarten kiddie. He does it in black chiffon, pleated and fluttering and worn with a black velvet picture hat that's loaded with black ostrich. Another black chiffon may be mid-calf length but has so much sheer fabric and so many tiny ruffles that it moves divinely.

Let's face it. The secret of

success for longer skirts is the higher heel. Dior's satin evening shoes with the lofty heels and the miter strap do the trick better than any so far.

In the fur department, Dior produced the ultimate in the personalized touch. Light dress-length mink coats were made all over with the letters D-O-R in darker mink. A new idea in scarves was the narrow neckband with two tails falling like a jabot down the front.

It was all pure color in the collection with few prints, and those quite innocuous, for the silk shirts under jackets and a few lightweight wools.

Scherrer Among the special features in

Jean-Louis Scherrer's show earlier today were suits that mix tweed and knits in the same patterns. Many of the jackets have shoulders almost as wide as those of the 1930s and are either collared or have wide lapels.

Skirts stop a couple of inches below the knees.

The Scherrer dress is soft and pretty with a blouson top below the waist to make a snug hip line above a full skirt.

The short, mid-calf dresses are very charming, especially the pale gray chiffon with the crystal top and two sheer blacks that are striped in glitter. There is lots of gray in the collection, including a long mohair cape over a bare-top evening dress.

If Scherrer already has 10 boutiques going for him in Tokyo and is setting up more of them in the Western world, it's no wonder.

Glyndebourne Festival and the First of the Proms

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, July 23 (UPI).—An all too familiar problem with opera revivals nowadays is the disinclination of reviewers to leave well enough alone. It is vividly, if hardly disastrously, illustrated in John Cox's production of Richard Strauss's "Capriccio," introduced last night as the last new production of the Glyndebourne Festival opera season.

Cox, in this most 18th century of all operas after "Der Rosenkavalier," has elected in the interests of immediacy to place it, still in a Paris suburb, in the period just after World War I. Nothing is gained, and much is lost, by the introduction of cigarette smoking and a period telephone operated by winding a handle, not to mention modes of dress already more conspicuously dated, and certainly less beguiling to the eye and becoming to the female frame, than those of pre-Revolution 18th-century France.

Anachronisms Aside There are, inevitably, conspicuous anachronisms in text, situation and setting, not the least of them a playable harpsichord in the countess's drawing room. If there was a harpsichord in any drawing room in France in 1820, other than in Wanda Landowska's home in Saint-Leu-la-

Forêt, it was probably being used as a bar.

Anachronisms aside, this is a delightful production, dominated by the ever enchanting artistry of Elizabeth Soderstrom as the countess, repeating her triumph in the same part in the Glyndebourne production of 1963. Her singing and miming of the wonderful monologue at the opera's close was one of those operatic masterpieces that will linger forever in the memory of all who heard it.

There were splendid characterizations, too, by the Romanian Maritsa Ritzler as the Impresario La Roche, by Kerstin Meyer as Clairon and by Hakan Engstrand, a new Swedish baritone, as the count. Two young Americans, Leo Goeke and Richard Stilwell, showed much promise and considerable accomplishment as the musician and poet whose contentions over the priority of music and words form the slender substance of this self-indulgent and over-long, but masterly production of Strauss's declining years. And there was sumptuous and fastidious playing by the London Philharmonic under John Fritchard.

Pierre Boulez can always be

counted upon to do things differently—not for nothing is he known to his charges in the New York Philharmonic as "the French correction"—and so it was on Friday night when he chose for the Proms opening at London's Albert Hall, traditionally a festive occasion, Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms and Brahms's German Requiem.

British audiences, including the predominantly young Proms audience, are less given to tinkering with tradition, which doubtless explains a number of empty seats throughout the stalls. Still, and despite the fact that Boulez and his baritone soloist, Hermann Prey, wore dark dinner jackets instead of the traditional summery white, a festive spirit was not entirely banished.

Musical Rewards There were the usual good-natured, communal shouting and exchanges of catcalls. The standees around the fountain in the middle of the parquet, during the intermission, very sensibly prepared for an hour and 10 minutes of Brahms by sitting. The scene suggested the Eros island in Piccadilly Circus on a good midsummer day or an old-fashioned university sit-in.

Few festivals so saturate a town as this one does Avignon. One evening, about an hour before "Onfron" began, a boy and girl, both in patched blue jeans, sat down in the Place du Palais and unobtrusively began playing their guitars. The music ranged from baroque to classical, and they played it, if not with complete technical proficiency, with simplicity and love. A crowd gradually gathered, listened raptly and silently, applauded and generously filled the hat a friend of the young couple diffidently passed from time to time. "This impromptu recital provided about an hour of very special pleasure in Avignon last week, and the fact that such things can happen here at almost any moment makes this unusual festival so unusually interesting and appealing."

'Pandaemonium'—Worth Seeing If Not Hearing

By Paul Moor

AVIGNON, France (UPI).—The world premiere Friday night of "Pandaemonium," a sort of opera by Georges Aperghis, presented a dazzling production and virtuoso performance of a score riddled with weaknesses. Rarely has so gifted an ensemble extended such formidable talent and energy in behalf of so little. The final result, theatrically, in the event with importance in spite of its musical shortcomings.

The program credits Anna Debie with the direction and Alain Tartas with the production. Whoever did what, hats off to them. Frequently "Pandaemonium" has enough going on simultaneously to tax the faculties of a three-ring circus. In this production, in the courtyard of the Cloître des Chartreux under the canopy of two ancient plane-trees, solves them with verve and virtuosity. Unfortunately, fulfilling the

MUSIC IN FRANCE

score's requirements so often turns the stage into such a busy place that all that action simply distracts and confuses. As far as communication with his audience goes, Aperghis, born in Athens in 1945 and a resident of Paris since 1968, shares to a lamentable extent the prevalent avant-garde aversion for the direct and comprehensible as long as the obscure and the elliptical will do. In an interview before the premiere, he had said his work dealt with the creative artist and the danger of his getting devoured by one thing or another. In actual performance, not even the most conscientious concentration detected even a shred of such a theme.

Daniel Chabrun authoritatively conducted a brilliant performance by the eight singers, four actors and seven instrumentalists in-

volved, abetted at times by bits of electronic music on tape. Christine Mandouze provided an imaginative set and costumes apt for this production, but the production itself, in its astonishing inventiveness and precision, makes "Pandaemonium" really something to see, if not necessarily to hear.

Last week also offered the MW2 ensemble from Krakow in two provocative programs of avant-garde "instrumental theater," the Paris Philharmonic Museum in a fetching concert of Provençal liturgical music from the 13th to 16th centuries, and Le Nouvel Opéra's production (in the Palais de la Cour) of Antoine Boursiller's "Onfron" in its new version. Although sometimes uneven, all the events merited re-

spect for their intent and aspirations, regardless of whether actual performance realized them.

FILMS

A \$6-Million Sinhalese Spectacular

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI).—The most ambitious cinematic project ever attempted in Ceylon, now officially Sri Lanka, is under way. "The God-King" is being shot in Todd-AO on a four-month schedule with a budget of \$6 million.

Yet 36 years ago there was no film industry here and until 1951 most of the movies shown in Ceylon were made in India, albeit with Sinhalese dialogue.

The West got its first cinematic look at Ceylon in 1937 in Basil Wright's celebrated documentary, "Song of Ceylon," which vividly captured the country's beauty, charm and customs. Occasionally foreign companies paid visits to the island, but the first Ceylonese film was made in 1951, "Broken Promise," with dialogue in Sinhalese, produced by S. M. Mayagum. His success encouraged Ceylon Theaters, the largest distributing company, to make "Asokanala," also in Sinhalese. But, from then on, "Ceylonese" films were made in India with Ceylonese actors working under directors and technicians from Southern India.

Such foreign assistance was necessary in the initial stages but it hindered the development of a national cinema. These films were mainly cheap carbon copies of South Indian productions. Matters came to a head when a Tamil film, dubbed into Sinhalese in India, was seen in Ceylon. Complaints were lodged with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and, in 1951, an order was issued restraining producers from going to India to make Sinhalese films.

Records

The early Sinhalese films were mostly photographic records of native plays. Next came a flood of imitations of Tamil (Indian) productions with their surfeit of songs, dances, fights and low humor.

Finally, in 1955, Lester James Peiris, who had studied at the Rank and Shepperton and Pinewood studios in England and was the author of some prize-winning experimental efforts, made a break from the Government Film Unit, the first studio to be built in Ceylon. In "Rowava," shot entirely outdoors, he, his cameraman, William Blake, and his

editor, Titus Totawatte, turned out a film that proved good enough to be shown at the Cannes and Edinburgh Festivals.

"Dahasak Sithuvili," directed by G.D.L. Perera, which followed, is considered the initial attempt to use experimental technique. During the past few years, other directors have produced fine films, among them Mr. Totawatte, Gamini Fonseka, Sri Gunasinghe, Herbert Ganesaratne and Mike Wilson. A critic for the Times of India says that the Ceylon cinema "with all its difficulties has produced a number of films which are lessons to the affluent filmmakers of Bombay and Madras."

As for studios, the Government Film Unit is still in operation. Two commercial undertakings were opened in 1951, the Sundara Sound Studio established at Kandy by the pioneering S.M. Mayagum and the Navarajawana Studios at Kiribathgoda, where the first Tamil-language feature in Ceylon was produced.

Ceylon Theaters built a studio in Colombo in 1956 and Cinemas, Ltd., the second largest distributing organization, constructed the Vijaya Studios in Handele. Then there are the RT Studios in Welisampitaya. Production in Ceylon has risen to 20 films a year.

New Films

The \$6-million "God-King" is being produced by Omkriti de Groot, son of the English producer Anatole de Groot. Anthony Grenville-Bell is directing. It is being filmed in English with a company in which as-yet-unknown British players and Ceylonese players mingle. Four hundred Buddhist monks are also taking part.

The scene is 5th-century AD Ceylon when Tamil invaders were ousted by a prince from the south, Dhatusena, who became king. One of his sons, Kasyapa, with the help of his father's general, rebelled and seized his father in the hope of securing his treasure. Kasyapa proclaimed himself the god-king and built his fortress on Sigiriya, an impregnable rock, the Lion's hill. After 18 years, his brother Moggallana returned from his refuge in India and defeated Kasyapa, who committed suicide.

Kasyapa, who seems to have been a combination of Nero, Macbeth and Ivan the Terrible, has given birth to countless legends. This permits the scenario to

exercise their imaginations. The background will picture three different ancient Buddhist civilizations.

The film is to contain two enormous battle sequences in which thousands of extras and herds of elephants will participate. This week and next the company is camped on the Sigiriya rock, which is still impregnable or virtually so. Cast, crew and equipment are transported there by helicopter.

Production problems are staggering. Indeed, the difficulties are such that it is said a swami in Colombo has put a curse on the enterprise—although the curse may be a press-agent legend. Among other things, the elephants ordered from different sections of the island for battle scenes have not yet shown up. Elephants may never forget, but it appears that they are not always on time.

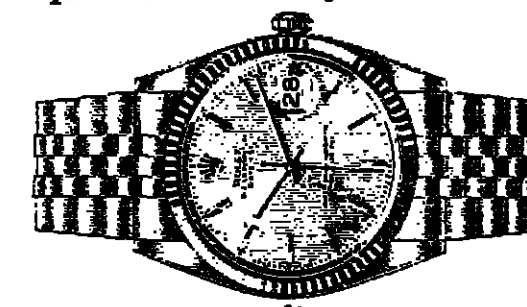
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(Continued on Page 19)

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Germans Ease Credit, Check Advance of DM

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, July 23 (NYT).—The dollar closed slightly weaker against the major European currencies today, and the deutsche mark advanced against other European currencies. Trading was relatively quiet.
Complex German central bank action in the money market checked the advance of the DM by easing credit a little inside Germany.
Strength of the DM these days, dealers said, reflects the tightest money policy in Europe as the German authorities vigorously press ahead to curb inflation.
Tight money also works to attract money to Germany, which the authorities do not want. This was behind the announcement of the Bundesbank that for the next 10 days it will lend money to the money market banks for overnight positions at a discount rate of 15 percent. In effect, this was to offer a lending facility that had not even been available just before.
The effect was immediate. Prior to the announcement marks were being lent in the Euro market at 22 to 25 percent for overnight positions and at 10 3/4 to 11 3/4 percent for one month. After the rate fell to 16 to 17 percent for overnight and 9 5/8 to 10 5/8 for one month.
Overnight dollars were quoted today at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 while dollars lent for one month were yielding 11 to 11 1/2.
This means that it has become a little less attractive for large investors to keep their money tied up in marks instead of dollars.
What was essentially a bullish policy for the dollar announced last week in Washington—the tougher Phase-4 price and wage controls combined with an “active” foreign exchange intervention policy by the Federal Reserve Board—was stopped cold in its tracks by the German tight money policies.
Germany was also getting into trouble with its EEC partners because the buoyant mark was dragging ever higher the five other currencies linked to it in a joint European float.
There is still a feeling in the markets that the mark may again be weakened. Together with the high mark lending rates this market sentiment produced little incentive for speculators to get out of marks and buy dollars.
The episode illustrates the dilemma of German authorities in wanting to combat inflation while not wanting to pull new funds into Frankfurt.
The dollar rate slipped to 2.29 DM at the opening of foreign exchange dealings in Frankfurt today. As part of the intervention policies in cooperation with the Fed, the Bundesbank bought \$8 million today to steady the rate at 2.30 when it closed. Friday the rate was 2.31.
London Interbank Rates
July 23, 1973
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late and closing interbank rates for the dollar here.
Ster. (per £) 2.5484 2.54 — 2.59
Belg. fr. (100) 35.22 35.22 — 35.22
Dutch guilder (100) 35.22 35.22 — 35.22
Danish krone (100) 13.12 13.12 — 13.12
Fr. fr. (100) 4.923 4.923 — 4.923
Gr. dr. (100) 136.5 136.5 — 136.5
Irish pound (100) 7.875 7.875 — 7.875
It. lire (1,000) 203.6 203.6 — 203.6
Neth. guilder (100) 35.22 35.22 — 35.22
Norw. krone (100) 4.82 4.82 — 4.82
Port. escudo (100) 200.48 200.48 — 200.48
S. Afr. rand (100) 1.49 1.49 — 1.49
Sw. krona (100) 4.66 4.66 — 4.66
Swiss franc (100) 70.9 70.9 — 70.9
Yen (100) 360.8 360.8 — 360.8
* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

France to Lift Its Controls

PARIS, July 23 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the government intends to lift most of its controls of outward currency movement shortly.
The minister disclosed this in an interview with the weekly magazine L'Express. Informed sources said the changes were expected to be concerned mainly with business and tourist trips abroad by Frenchmen.
At present, the individual limit allowed for each trip abroad is 500 francs in French francs and 1,000 francs in other currencies.
He also said that reform of the international monetary system is likely to be completed before the spring of 1974. However, he said that two important questions—rules governing revaluations and devaluations and currency convertibility—could possibly be resolved in the meantime.
The minister said that the reformed system should be based on incentives and penalties. Thus, a country which “objectively” is in surplus and refuses to revalue or take the necessary domestic adjustment measures could find itself deprived of the advantages linked to the exchange of reserve currencies it has accumulated.
A deficit country which refuses to devalue or to adjust would be obliged to insure the total convertibility of credits held by other countries.
On convertibility, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he thought there should be an agreement that periodically all credits and debits be “multilateralized” and that those who had made currency gains should deposit them with the International Monetary Fund and, in exchange, receive special drawing rights.

Germany was also getting into trouble with its EEC partners because the buoyant mark was dragging ever higher the five other currencies linked to it in a joint European float.
There is still a feeling in the markets that the mark may again be weakened. Together with the high mark lending rates this market sentiment produced little incentive for speculators to get out of marks and buy dollars.
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S. Afr. rand (100) 1.49 1.49 — 1.49
Sw. krona (100) 4.66 4.66 — 4.66
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Yen (100) 360.8 360.8 — 360.8
* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

Company Reports

Aluminum Co. of America			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	541.6	447.9	
Profits (millions)	30.25	20.80	
Per Share	1.35	0.92	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,047.2	874.0	
Profits (millions)	59.34	40.39	
Per Share	2.39	1.60	
American Home Products			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	440.0	395.9	
Profits (millions)	45.3	38.1	
Per Share	0.38	0.24	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	827.7	825.3	
Profits (millions)	94.8	82.9	
Per Share	0.80	0.52	
Amstar Corp.			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	383.7	311.0	
Profits (millions)	33.32	30.03	
Per Share	0.89	0.54	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	798.9	680.2	
Profits (millions)	70.03	49.37	
Per Share	1.88	1.33	
American Brands			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	708.0	758.6	
Profits (millions)	94.16	30.93	
Per Share	1.28	1.13	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,406.8	1,471.5	
Profits (millions)	164.08	59.80	
Per Share	2.38	2.19	
American Express			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	35.68	28.03	
Profits (millions)	0.49	0.39	
Per Share	0.69	0.74	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	66.69	53.80	
Profits (millions)	0.92	0.74	
Per Share	1.28	1.13	
Babeck & Wilcox			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	280.6	274.0	
Profits (millions)	9.08	7.55	
Per Share	0.75	0.61	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	518.9	491.3	
Profits (millions)	14.11	13.21	
Per Share	1.16	1.07	
Chrysler			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	3,200.0	2,500.0	
Profits (millions)	108.8	68.4	
Per Share	2.06	1.83	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	6,100.0	4,700.0	
Profits (millions)	198.4	104.3	
Per Share	3.76	2.03	
Citicorp			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	125.1	125.2	
Profits (millions)	0.88	2.47	
Per Share	0.06	0.24	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	250.9	250.5	
Profits (millions)	3.53	5.54	
Per Share	0.32	0.54	
Consolidated Freightways			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	171.8	143.5	
Profits (millions)	5.49	6.32	
Per Share	0.46	0.53	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	337.8	281.3	
Profits (millions)	9.50	11.26	
Per Share	0.80	0.96	
Dart Industries*			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	247.9	234.4	
Profits (millions)	15.6	13.2	
Per Share	0.70	0.57	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	480.0	436.4	
Profits (millions)	29.0	23.5	
Per Share	1.28	1.00	
Heublein			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	1,004.8	838.4	
Profits (millions)	44.53	37.76	
Per Share	2.91	1.98	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,972.9	1,590.0	
Profits (millions)	89.01	60.01	
Per Share	5.81	4.00	
Illinois Central			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	300.5	264.9	
Profits (millions)	13.05	12.16	
Per Share	1.03	0.97	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	587.5	462.1	
Profits (millions)	24.29	22.41	
Per Share	1.91	1.80	
Johns-Manville			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	226.3	202.9	
Profits (millions)	14.52	14.15	
Per Share	0.80	0.76	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	415.7	371.2	
Profits (millions)	29.9	23.2	
Per Share	1.32	1.25	
Kraftco			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	871.0	775.1	
Profits (millions)	24.5	23.5	
Per Share	0.88	0.80	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,727.9	1,554.9	
Profits (millions)	51.1	47.4	
Per Share	1.80	1.66	
NL Industries			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	328.4	283.4	
Profits (millions)	14.6	11.8	
Per Share	0.80	0.69	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	615.1	500.7	
Profits (millions)	22.5	18.2	
Per Share	0.93	0.80	
Pennzoil			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	489.3	438.9	
Profits (millions)	38.92	31.31	
Per Share	1.18	0.96	
North American Phillips			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	196.7	174.4	
Profits (millions)	9.59	6.50	
Per Share	1.09	0.73	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	387.0	316.5	
Profits (millions)	15.48	10.82	
Per Share	1.76	1.22	
Reynolds (R.J.)*			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	820.4	750.5	
Profits (millions)	67.73	64.04	
Per Share	1.53	1.45	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	1,561.9	1,440.6	
Profits (millions)	128.16	121.14	
Per Share	2.86	2.73	
Texas Eastern			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	193.0	181.6	
Profits (millions)	18.64	16.23	
Per Share	0.72	0.63	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	408.2	390.1	
Profits (millions)	45.96	39.72	
Per Share	1.85	1.65	
Time			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	154.6	139.3	
Profits (millions)	9.48	19.36	
Per Share	1.30	2.66	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	279.0	244.7	
Profits (millions)	14.77	28.59	
Per Share	2.03	3.24	
UAI Inc.			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	312.1	448.8	
Profits (millions)	16.8	2.47	
Per Share	0.66	0.09	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	654.3	850.9	
Profits (millions)	7.07	9.87	
Per Share	0.21	0.32	

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BLMC Said to Reject Nissan Bid

British Leyland Motor Corp. (BLMC) reportedly has rejected a proposal by Nissan Motor Co. of Japan for collaboration. Under the proposal, Nissan would have used part of BLMC's assembly plant at Senefelt, Belgium, to assemble cars for sale in the Common Market. In return, BLMC would have used Nissan ships, which at present return empty to Japan after unloading in Europe, to send cars to Japan. A BLMC spokesman, while not confirming or denying the report, said BLMC does not have enough spare capacity at present to launch a large sales campaign in Japan. An auto industry source says Nissan and other Japanese manufacturers are believed to have approached a number of European car makers with cooperation proposals in order to reduce the current trade imbalance in autos which heavily favors Japan. The Japanese fear that a continuation of the present imbalance could provoke European import restrictions.

Eurodollar Loans Arranged

Orion Bank and Credito Italiano have agreed to provide a \$500-million, 10-year loan for Mediobanca, a medium-term Italian investment institution. The floating interest rate for the loan is to be 1/2 percentage point above the London interbank offered rate for Eurodollars in the first three years. In the remaining seven years, the rate will be 5/8 point above the interbank rate. Two other loans totaling \$250 million have been arranged for Italian groups. Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche reportedly has arranged a

\$300-million, 12-year loan from a group of banks led by Banco di Roma and the authority building the Messina-Catania-Syracuse motorway in Sicily is reportedly arranging a \$50-million loan with a floating rate 0.75 percentage point above the interbank rate. Meanwhile, Barclays Bank has signed an agreement for a medium-term \$20-million, multi-currency loan for Yugoslavia's investment bank of Titograd.

Oil Prospectors Eye Adriatic

Offshore oil prospectors are beginning to get excited about the Adriatic Sea, particularly the Italian side, the Wall Street Journal reports. Some wildcaters see it as a “sleeping” giant that eventually might draw some of the oil play away from the North Sea. Italy, which must import nearly 80 percent of the two million barrels of oil it consumes daily, would welcome a find in the Adriatic. AGIP, the producing arm of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the national hydrocarbon agency, and some other companies have discovered several natural gas fields with large reserves in the Adriatic. But these have been close to Italy's shores, and oil has proved elusive. New seismic surveys have turned up promising geological structures believed to contain oil. These are farther out in the Adriatic and near the Italy-Yugoslavia border where there never has been any drilling. Yugoslavia also has begun wading oil companies with the necessary offshore knowledge to test its side of the Adriatic. “The entire Adriatic offshore is a fascinating geological challenge,” one oil expert says.

Wall Street Is in Another Financial Crisis

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—Slowly, relentlessly and with surprising little public acknowledgment, Wall Street has slipped into another serious financial crisis that is wiping out profits in the securities industry and forcing investment firms out of business. Less than three years after it emerged from its worst period since the Depression, the industry once more finds itself with falling revenues, mounting deficits and little hope for immediate relief.

So far, the latest crisis has not caused any major firms to topple into bankruptcy. But few knowledgeable people in Wall Street doubt some frightening failures will occur in the coming months if the stock market remains dull and lethargic. James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, described the current affliction as “an enormous profit squeeze” and suggested recently that the capital drainage under way in the industry might soon force it to begin curtailing services to investors. James W. Davant, a director of the exchange and chairman of Faine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, a leading brokerage house, said: “I think the situation is serious. This really is the toughest period I've seen in 36 years in this business.”

Leon T. Randall, president of the Securities Industry Association, was equally concerned, but he said that the crisis was different today than during the 1969-71 shakeout. “The problem the last

time was too much business,” he said. “It was pretty well geared into operations. This time it's too little business and it's starting out with too little. What a difference!”

Almost everyone agrees that the central problem has been declining revenues in the face of sharply rising costs. Wall Street has been no less immune to inflation than most other parts of the economy. Yet its revenues have been falling, producing a classic squeeze. Profits have been disappearing.

The solution endorsed by most other industry leaders is continued rate relief which must be acted on by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The current plight is rendered even more precarious by the onset of the summer doldrums, a period usually characterized by reduced trading volume in the securities markets and lower revenues for investment houses.

The hard facts that describe the situation paint a gloomy picture. Consider the following:

- While almost every other sector of the economy is booming, the number firms of the stock exchange in the aggregate have not experienced a profitable month so far in 1973.
- The exchange's members incurred total losses of \$193 million in this year's first half, including an estimated \$118 million in the second quarter.
- In May, the latest month for which exact figures are available, 87 percent of the exchange's member firms operated in the red.
- The number of big, listed firms at midyear totaled 543, the fewest since 1943.
- The common stock of all 16 publicly owned investment firms in the industry are selling at less than the asset values of the firms themselves, effectively closing the door to any further public financing for securities concerns for the present.
- Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, traditionally one of the most profitable houses in Wall Street, has laid off hundreds of workers this year and, earlier this month, implemented salary reductions of 10 to 20 percent for the top executives.
- Merrill Lynch is considered efficient and well-managed, perhaps the best managed of all the Wall Street houses—but it was helpless in the face of cost increases beyond its control. The huge brokerage concern reported that its second-quarter earnings plummeted 81 percent.
- For the largest and best-capitalized of Wall Street's invest-

Interest Rates In U.S. Seen On Increase

Fed Official Urges Higher Discount Rate

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT).—Andrew F. Brimmer, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, suggested today that the recent steep rise in short-term interest rates, and the lesser increase in long-term rates may still have some way to go. He added that some borrowers will find it increasingly difficult to obtain credit.

He confirmed that the Fed's “monetary policy became much more restrictive toward the end of June,” to slow the “ballooning” growth of the nation's money supply. He concluded that, “Given the tenacity of the continuing inflation in the United States, we ought to be prepared to stick with the policy of monetary restraint as long as it is required.”

Speaking about the future of interest rates, Mr. Brimmer said that “the money and capital markets are still adjusting to the recent monetary policy moves, to restrict further the availability of money and credit. Both short and long-term interest rates are still responding to those actions, and it may require somewhat more time for the process to be completed.”

Even corporate borrowers “will probably find it increasingly difficult to obtain accommodations (from banks) for some of their projects,” he warned.

Meanwhile, Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, predicted yesterday that a recession was not a “likely development” and that the Phase-4 economic program would lead to high employment and a high level of economic activity.

“I think we have a good chance of slowing this boom down without what would ordinarily be called a recession, without any decline of output and without being for very long below our normal rate,” he said in a television interview.

“We are not seeing the usual big buildup of inventories that we get during a boom, which contributes so much to a subsequent recession.”

Robust Earnings News Buoy Prices on NYSE

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—The flow of robust second-quarter earnings reports from the corporate world continued unabated today and prices on the New York Stock Exchange responded with another modest gain in quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 2.25 at 913.15 for its sixth consecutive gain.

Volume remained moderate, however, and declined to 15.58 million shares from Friday's 16.3 million, possibly reflecting the normal tendency to slacken during the summer months.

The Watergate hearings continued to distract investors, as did the bond and money markets, where interest rates have been rising steadily. The surging returns on fixed-income investments have begun to provide powerful

Orders Level Steady in U.S.

—1973—							—1973—							—1973—							
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High Low Last.	Chge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High Low Last.	Chge	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in \$	P/E	Sts. 100s.	High Low Last.	Chge	
128 1/2	124 1/2	230 1/2	15 1/2	4	124 1/2	124 1/2	128 1/2	124 1/2	230 1/2	15 1/2	4	124 1/2	124 1/2	128 1/2	124 1/2	230 1/2	15 1/2	4	124 1/2	124 1/2	128 1/2

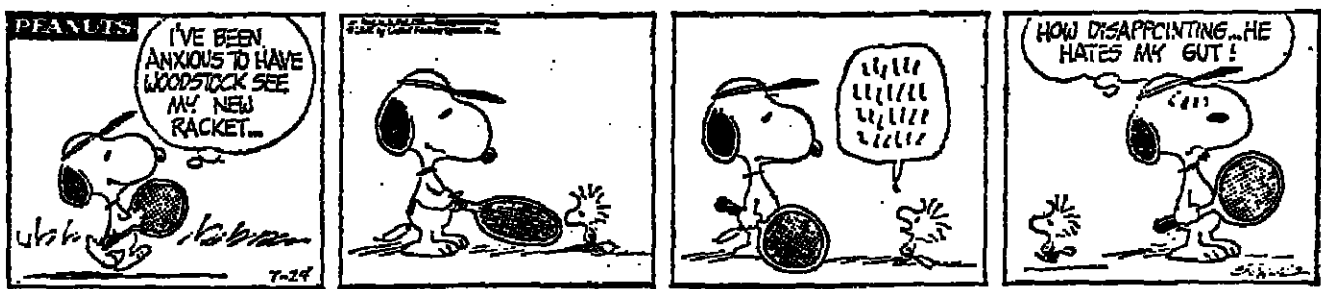
ALL CO
32

32

Eurodollars

7 Day	12	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	13	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 3/4	14	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	17	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	18	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 3/4	19	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	20	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 3/4	21	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	22	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 3/4	31	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	32	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	33	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 3/4	34	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	35	35 1/4	35 1/2	35 3/4	36	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	37	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	41	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 3/4	42	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	43	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	44	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 3/4	45	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 3/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	47	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	48	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	49	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	50	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 3/4	51	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 3/4	52	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4	53	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 3/4	54	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 3/4	55	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 3/4	56	56 1/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	57	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	59	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	60	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 3/4	61	61 1/4	61 1/2	61 3/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 3/4	63	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	64	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 3/4	65	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 3/4	66	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	67	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/4	68	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	69	69 1/4	69 1/2	69 3/4	70	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 3/4	71	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 3/4	72	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 3/4	73	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 3/4	74	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	75	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 3/4	76	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	77	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 3/4	79	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 3/4	80	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 3/4	81	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 3/4	82	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 3/4	83	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 3/4	84	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 3/4	85	85 1/4	85 1/2	85 3/4	86	86 1/4	86 1/2	86 3/4	87	87 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4	88	88 1/4	88 1/2	88 3/4	89	89 1/4	89 1/2	89 3/4	90	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 3/4	91	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 3/4	92	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 3/4	93	93 1/4	93 1/2	93 3/4	94	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 3/4	95	95 1/4	95 1/2	95 3/4	96	96 1/4	96 1/2	96 3/4	97	97 1/4	97 1/2	97 3/4	98	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 3/4	99	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 3/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	101	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 3/4	102	102 1/4	102 1/2	102 3/4	103	103 1/4	103 1/2	103 3/4	104	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 3/4	105	105 1/4	105 1/2	105 3/4	106	106 1/4	106 1/2	106 3/4	107	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 3/4	108	108 1/4	108 1/2	108 3/4	109	109 1/4	109 1/2	109 3/4	110	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 3/4	111	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 3/4	112	112 1/4	112 1/2	112 3/4	113	113 1/4	113 1/2	113 3/4	114	114 1/4	114 1/2	114 3/4	115	115 1/4	115 1/2	115 3/4	116	116 1/4	116 1/2	116 3/4	117	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 3/4	118	118 1/4	118 1/2	118 3/4	119	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 3/4	120	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 3/4	121	121 1/4	121 1/2	121 3/4	122	122 1/4	122 1/2	122 3/4	123	123 1/4	123 1/2	123 3/4	124	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 3/4	125	125 1/4	125 1/2	125 3/4	126	126 1/4	126 1/2	126 3/4	127	127 1/4	127 1/2	127 3/4	128	128 1/4	128 1/2	128 3/4	129	129 1/4	129 1/2	129 3/4	130	130 1/4	130 1/2	130 3/4	131	131 1/4	131 1/2	131 3/4	132	132 1/4	132 1/2	132 3/4	133	133 1/4	133 1/2	133 3/4	134	134 1/4	134 1/2	134 3/4	135	135 1/4	135 1/2	135 3/4	136	136 1/4	136 1/2	136 3/4	137	137 1/4	137 1/2	137 3/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/2	138 3/4	139	139 1/4	139 1/2	139 3/4	140	140 1/4	140 1/2	140 3/4	141	141 1/4	141 1/2	141 3/4	142	142 1/4	142 1/2	142 3/4	143	143 1/4	143 1/2	143 3/4	144	144 1/4	144 1/2	144 3/4	145	145 1/4	145 1/2	145 3/4	146	146 1/4	146 1/2	146 3/4	147	147 1/4	147 1/2	147 3/4	148	148 1/4	148 1/2	148 3/4	149	149 1/4	149 1/2	149 3/4	150	150 1/4	150 1/2	150 3/4	151	151 1/4	151 1/2	151 3/4	152	152 1/4	152 1/2	152 3/4	153	153 1/4	153 1/2	153 3/4	154	154 1/4	154 1/2	154 3/4	155	155 1/4	155 1/2	155 3/4	156	156 1/4	156 1/2	156 3/4	157	157 1/4	157 1/2	157 3/4	158	158 1/4	158 1/2	158 3/4	159	159 1/4	159 1/2	159 3/4	160	160 1/4	160 1/2	160 3/4	161	161 1/4	161 1/2	161 3/4	162	162 1/4	162 1/2	162 3/4	163	163 1/4	163 1/2	163 3/4	164	164 1/4	164 1/2	164 3/4	165	165 1/4	165 1/2	165 3/4	166	166 1/4	166 1/2	166 3/4	167	167 1/4	167 1/2	167 3/4	168	168 1/4	168 1/2	168 3/4	169	169 1/4	169 1/2	169 3/4	170	170 1/4	170 1/2	170 3/4	171	171 1/4	171 1/2	171 3/4	172	172 1/4	172 1/2	172 3/4	173	173 1/4	173 1/2	173 3/4	174	174 1/4	174 1/2	174 3/4	175	175 1/4	175 1/2	175 3/4	176	176 1/4	176 1/2	176 3/4	177	177 1/4	177 1/2	177 3/4	178	178 1/4	178 1/2	178 3/4	179	179 1/4	179 1/2	179 3/4	180	180 1/4	180 1/2	180 3/4	181	181 1/4	181 1/2	181 3/4	182	182 1/4	182 1/2	182 3/4	183	183 1/4	183 1/2	183 3/4	184	184 1/4	184 1/2	184 3/4	185	185 1/4	185 1/2	185 3/4	186	186 1/4	186 1/2	186 3/4	187	187 1/4	187 1/2	187 3/4	188	188 1/4	188 1/2	188 3/4	189	189 1/4	189 1/2	189 3/4	190	190 1/4	190 1/2	190 3/4	191	191 1/4	191 1/2	191 3/4	192	192 1/4	192 1/2	192 3/4	193	193 1/4	193 1/2	193 3/4	194	194 1/4	194 1/2	194 3/4	195	195 1/4	195 1/2	195 3/4	196	196 1/4	196 1/2	196 3/4	197	197 1/4	197 1/2	197 3/4	198	198 1/4	198 1/2	198 3/4	199	199 1/4	199 1/2	199 3/4	200	200 1/4	200 1/2	200 3/4	201	201 1/4	201 1/2	201 3/4	202	202 1/4	202 1/2	202 3/4	203	203 1/4	203 1/2	203 3/4	204	204 1/4	204 1/2	204 3/4	205	205 1/4	205 1/2	205 3/4	206	206 1/4	206 1/2	206 3/4	207	207 1/4	207 1/2	207 3/4	208	208 1/4	208 1/2	208 3/4	209	209 1/4	209 1/2	209 3/4	210	210 1/4	210 1/2	210 3/4	211	211 1/4	211 1/2	211 3/4	212	212 1/4	212 1/2	212 3/4	213	213 1/4	213 1/2	213 3/4	214	214 1/4	214 1/2	214 3/4	215	215 1/4	215 1/2	215 3/4	216	216 1/4	216 1/2	216 3/4	217	217 1/4	217 1/2	217 3/4	218	218 1/4	218 1/2	218 3/4	219	219 1/4	219 1/2	219 3/4	220	220 1/4	220 1/2	220 3/4	221	221 1/4	221 1/2	221 3/4	222	222 1/4	222 1/2	222 3/4	223	223 1/4	223 1/2	223 3/4	224	224 1/4	224 1/2	224 3/4	225	225 1/4	225 1/2	225 3/4	226	226 1/4	226 1/2	226 3/4	227	227 1/4	227 1/2	227 3/4	228	228 1/4	228 1/2	228 3/4	229	229 1/4	229 1/2	229 3/4	230	230 1/4	230 1/2	230 3/4	231	231 1/4	231 1/2	231 3/4	232	232 1/4	232 1/2	232 3/4	233	233 1/4	233 1/2	233 3/4	234	234 1/4	234 1/2	234 3/4	235	235 1/4	235 1/2	235 3/4	236	236 1/4	236 1/2	236 3/4	237	237 1/4	237 1/2	237 3/4	238	238 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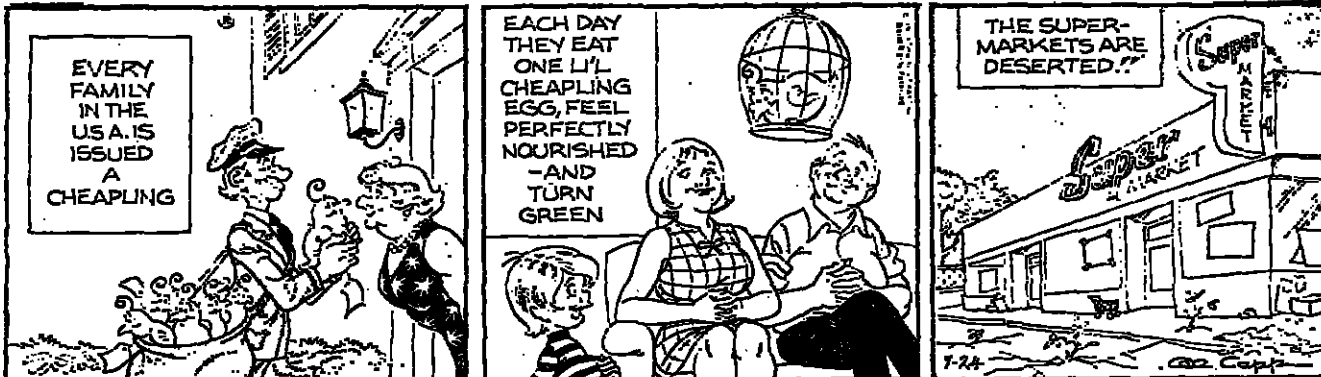
PEANUTS



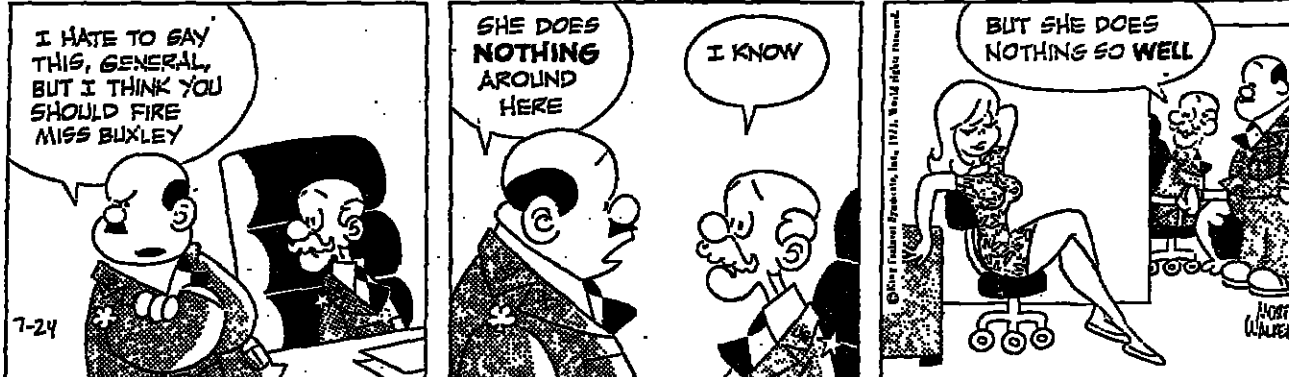
B. C.



L. L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



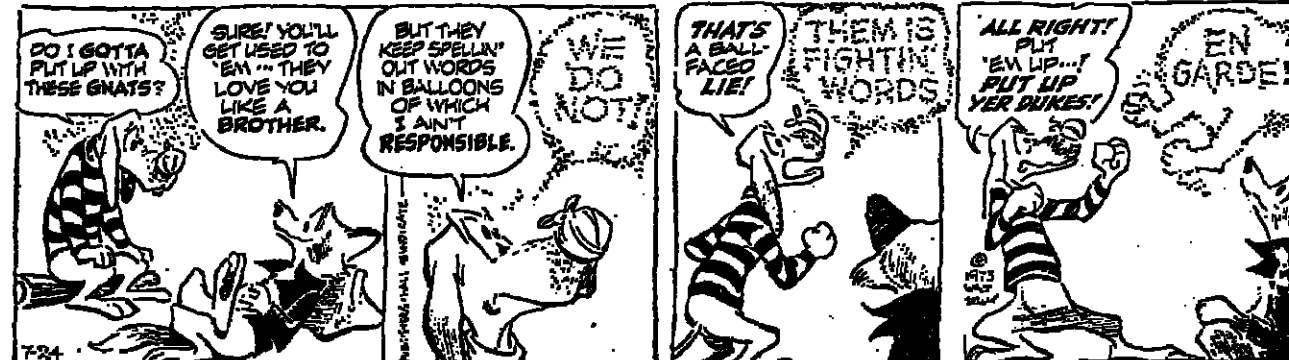
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Sam Stayman was the first to point out that he had overlooked a remarkable defensive stroke in the diagrammed deal at the start of the semi-final match in the recent Von Zedtwitz double knockout team championship in New York. South reached a borderline game by the auction shown, in which three diamonds was a transfer bid showing hearts, and three no-trump left South the option of reverting to hearts if he held three-card support for that suit.

The defenders led spades and continued the suit. South won the third round with the queen, and devised an end-play. He cashed his seven minor-suit tricks,

ending in his hand, and led his last spade. West had to win and lead hearts, giving South his ninth trick. The North-South team gained—international match points, since in the replay North-South reached a hopeless contract of four hearts.

In the post-mortem, the players noted that a heart shift by East would have given the defense five immediate tricks. But how was he to know?

West knew the heart position, since South's bidding indicated a doubleton. So, as Stayman pointed out, he should have made the unusual move of dropping the spade jack on the second trick. An abnormal play in such a context is a request to partner to do something abnormal. So East could have worked out that his partner did not want a routine spade continuation, and that the lead of his singleton heart was indicated.

NORTH
 ♠ 64
 ♥ 108543
 ♦ Q62
 ♣ Q73

WEST
 ♠ J732
 ♥ AQJ32
 ♦ 104
 ♣ 84

EAST
 ♠ AK10
 ♥ 7
 ♦ J8853
 ♣ 10962

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ Q985
 ♥ K6
 ♦ AK7
 ♣ AKJ5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

2 N.T. Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass 3 N.T. Pass

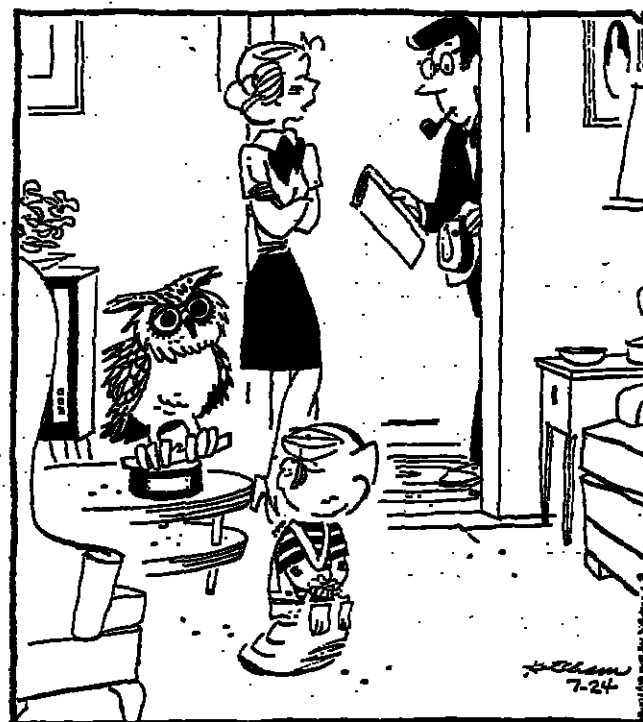
Pass Pass

West led the spade two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OSIA PLATIA RIBY
 POLE ROYAL ALOE
 THE SHOWMUSTGOON
 SOCIABLE OILERS
 GREY GRIE
 VIAL UES BOASTING
 ORITA TANNU ZIER
 WHILSHAKESPIARE
 EIDA GAINES GAVE
 OCEANICATED BALANCE
 GLDS SEMI
 EUROPE CONTINIOE
 DRESUREHEARISALS
 AGIE SURTET EXAM
 MIES FEARLE DIVE

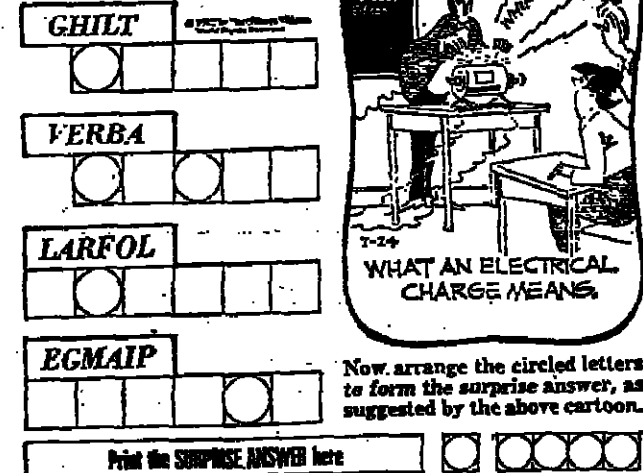
DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON JUST HATED TO GET RID OF IT, BUT HE WANTED DENNIS TO HAVE IT.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Salvador! Jumble: EXULT SILKY GENUS FACIAL

Answer: They fly in a ring—FISTS

BOOKS

CONFESSIONS OF A HOPE FIEND
 By Timothy Leary. Bantam Books. 304 pp. Paper, \$1.95.

Reviewed by Crawford Woods

OUR story thus far: Timothy Leary has been busted for possession, deployment and enjoyment of the killer weed, the dread cannabis, and galloped away in a minimum-security California slammer. With the aid of jailbreak genius friends, he goes over the hill—and, with his wife, seeks asylum with Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Panthers in Algeria. Symbolically, he has shaved his head as part of his escape disguise. Symbolically, because his move from one prison to another, from the wire camps of West Coast justice to the grim Arab apartments of a revolutionary he'd honored, who proves unable to honor him.

The hassle is ideological. To Leary, the revolution is in our head. To Cleaver, it's in the streets. They can find no place of peace between them. Love they can feel, but no devotion. Cleaver bounds the Learys with Maoist fervor—and another flight is the only answer. The book ends in Switzerland, "new land of freedom." The story ends unhappily later on, with Leary recaptured and returned to jail.

This is never a very good book—and never an uninteresting one. A title so whimsical as to curdle kelp. A text sullen, vital, fitful and coy. But what a novel lies buried in these pages! An encounter between magic and mad law, a book that would need the mind of Joyce to bring it off. Leary's wanderings prove once again that the hero is not always the authentic voice of his own saga.

Fact is there are two books here, though barely enough words to make one. The first is a strong account of the guru's months in stir. Leary is a close observer of his own incarceration, a sensitive instrument for recording the wash of time over robot shapes in blue denim and blue serge, prisoners and guards. These pages abound in plausible ironies, as when the prison psychologist tells the author he feels a little foolish administering to him tests Leary helped design.

They reveal the impressive dimensions of a third-world underground that broke him out of an easy-going colony of convicts. And they are capped by a tense account of the escape.

If the second book is less dramatically successful, it is far richer in moral premise. Here, the thriller-pulp takes on darker shades. While there's something very merry about watching the acid magician and his crew of hairy helpers on the feds and slip out of town on a champagne flight to Madrid, one soon sees that his fine spirit is exactly what dooms Leary in advance—when the ethos it represents cracks heads with the grim Puritan ideologies of the Panthers.

This meeting is the core of the second book and a clue to its partial failure. As a figure

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on 7 obtained from more than 12 stores in 64 communities of the states. The figures in the right column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Work

FICTION

1 Breakfast of Champions, Vonnegut
 2 Once Is Not Enough, Sagan
 3 Facing the Lions, Wheeler
 4 The Omega File, Forayth
 5 Harvest Home, Trow
 6 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach
 7 The Mallock Paper, Lindholm
 8 The Hobbit, Tolkien
 9 Law & Order, Uhlansky
 10 The Summer Before the Fall, Leeming

GENERAL

1 Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins
 2 The Joy of Sex, Comfort
 3 The Joy of Sex, Comfort
 4 Laughing All the Way, Howar
 5 Tu O.K. - You're O.K., Harris
 6 Weight Watcher, Program Cookbook, Wilchuck
 7 My Young Y's
 8 Rubinstein
 9 The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam
 10 The Implosion Conspiracy, Mizer
 11 Serpico, Maca

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 "Eyeless in
 3 Movie backdrop:
 8 Epic poet
 13 Leave out
 14 — code
 16 "— clean
 hands, and —
 heart"
 17 Blake
 18 "— and the
 Swan"
 19 City in Brazil
 20 Words to a
 barber
 23 Rustler's dread
 24 Country: Lat.
 25 Hated
 26 Prohibit
 30 College degree
 33 Tires
 35 Offspring
 36 Oil land
 37 — mouth to
 feed"
 38 Flawed metal
 castings
 41 Do a tailoring
 job
 42 Comic-strip
 sound

DOWN

1 — girls
 2 Prayer word.
 3 — oxide
 4 Weaken
 5 Gunfire
 6 Malayan dagger
 7 Reparation
 8 — one's
 gloves (retire)

ACROSS

44 Grade of beef
 45 German river
 46 Secondary
 statute
 48 Sign on a door
 49 Canals
 50 Posts
 52 Challenging
 words
 58 Neighbor of
 Haiphong
 60 Punta del
 61 Fashion name
 62 Italian love
 63 Troop
 entertainment
 units
 64 "Or —"
 65 Kelly and Krupa
 66 Baseball league:
 Abbr.
 67 Glut

DOWN

9 Bright fishes
 10 Mongrel
 11 Of an age
 12 Depend, wit
 "on"
 15 Indian mulb
 21 Sex appeal
 22 Rabelaisian
 25 Papal cape
 26 Sturdy cloth
 27 Sacred image
 28 Cat or turk
 30 Noise about
 31 Item for a u
 32 Goose game
 34 Poker play
 words
 36 Old
 38 Kin: Abbr.
 40 Place for a
 has-been
 43 African tre
 46 Extort
 47 Loose
 49 Night sound
 51 That is: Lat
 52 Rough cloth
 53 Subdue
 54 Later
 55 Little Fr.
 56 — monst
 57 Emcee
 58 Family or s

